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20 MAY 1987

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

SPECIAL NOTICE INSIDE

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/12223

PORTUGUESE GUESTS OF UNITA RETURN FROM JAMBA

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] At a press conference yesterday, Jose Brandao, a PS militant, said, "Jonas Savimbi does not hide the fact that he is receiving logistics support from South Africa, and this is obvious even in the beer we drank in Jamba," as he described his experiences in southern Angola from 22-26 February, where he was invited by UNITA.

Jofre Justino, another PS militant, said that Savimbi himself was available for discussions, and that he "was frank, sincere and open." Justino added that "Savimbi has a sincerely open mind on the problem: he says that there will always be a Republic of South Africa, that the apartheid regime should be replaced by a multiracial government, and that finally, he cannot conceal the coordination of forces at the international level where UNITA must take a position on this coordination."

Fernando Paes Afonso of the CDS Political Commission, who was also in the group, said that the only support was "logistical and that there was no personnel support, which conflicts with MPLA claims."

Brandao and Mario Santos, a PSD deputy, were asked for their respective parties' reactions to the Jamba trip. Brandao began by replying that "It is necessary to break with this hypocrisy that tries to keep information about what is going on in Angola out of Portugal. The Portuguese people have a right to be informed on the subject."

Having said that "If Vitor Constancio didn't have to ask his opinion on the trip he made to Cape Verde, then neither should he, as a Socialist Party militant and member for 6 years of a national body, have to ask for permission from the secretary general of the party to go to Jamba." He added, "I don't think the PS today has a definitive position on the UNITA problem, and the PS has an obligation to discuss the specific case of UNITA within the party, because it has the word 'socialism' in its party name. This is a problem that we cannot get rid of as easily as you might think." Brandao added that everything seems to be pointing toward a debate within the party over the Angolan situation.

To Begin the Process of Dialog

During introductory remarks by Fatima Roque, a university professor, she mentioned that it was her desire "to hold this press conference not to make it over into a day of public relations propaganda for UNITA, but to begin the process of an open dialog leading to the creation of conditions for reconciliation among all Angolans, so that Angola can take its rightful place in Africa and enjoy the prestige it deserves as one of the largest and most promising nations on the African continent."

The need for an opening for dialog between the two parties in conflict, the MPLA and UNITA, was reinforced by Fernando Afonso, who said that "It is coming to the point where no military solution is possible, so a negotiated solution may be imposed." In his comment, he added that "No one here claims that UNITA is the only political force in Angola. There are other factors in Angola and we are here to make our contribution to the advancement of dialog."

Mario Santos, the PSD deputy, stressed that they would be just as willing to go to Luanda, if invited, as they were to go to Jamba to talk to UNITA, provided they could go wherever they wanted, speak with anyone they wanted and have the same assurance of protection they were given in the areas "liberated by UNITA."

He mentioned some of his experiences with the UNITA troops and their organizational strength. Santos said that "Military training is provided by black personnel. They have good facilities for making parts and prostheses for the wounded, mostly using wood." Mentioning the wounded, of whom there are about 1,800 altogether, Santos said that they are used to teach and work in the Jamba hospital, which is now managed by Dr. Manacas, a former MPLA militant who was captured and agreed to work in Jamba.

In conclusion, commenting on UNITA's ability to adapt, Santos remarked that in Jamba, everything is used. "There are no garbage cans there."

8844

CSO: 3442/133

ANGOLA

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SECRETARY ENDS 3-DAY TOUR OF HUAMBO

MB220756 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Flavio Fernandes, secretary of the Council of Ministers, has already ended his 3-day visit to the plateau province of Huambo with apparently positive results. Saying farewell to Colonel Marques Monakapui Bassovava, Huambo provincial commissioner, Comrade Flavio Fernandes said that the difficulties facing the province in certain fields may be resolved soon.

While in Huambo, Flavio Fernandes visited Caala municipality where he toured a number of state institutions and in the capital city, he visited the (Ulysses) bicycle and motorcycle assembly factory, (Moval) furniture factory, and the Angolan National Fuel Company future depots.

Speaking to newsmen at the local airport shortly before returning to Luanda, the secretary of the Council of Ministers spoke about his visit and its importance. He also spoke about the weak assistance rendered by port provinces to inland provinces with regard to the supply of material goods and so on, but he noted that everything would be resolved through the country's future possibilities.

/8309

CSO: 3400/635

BRIEFS

SAVIMBI ON U.S. BLACKS SUPPORT--Free Land of Angola, 15 Apr (KUP)--UNITA's leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has appealed to U.S. black community to correct their perception of the Angolan people's struggle in order to help bring about freedom and justice in Angola. UNITA's leader was speaking in a welcome reception to a delegation of black Americans led by Reverend Samuel Pentagrew, leader of Southern Baptist Church, of Birmingham, Alabama, last Sunday in Jamba which was attended by 14,000 people. Dr Savimbi also said that black Americans have a duty to support those who struggle for dignity, justice, and democracy in Angola because they, themselves love freedom and favor basic human rights in their own country. The U.S. delegation included Mr Lawrence McKey, Mr Alvin Major, and Mr Bill Chappell [names as received]. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 15 Apr 87] /8309

RESETTLEMENT FINANCED BY BELGIUM--Pierre Galand, secretary general of OXFAM-Belgium, a nongovernmental organization, announced in Luanda that \$900,000 will be provided to finance the resettlement of 3,500 displaced families in Cunene and Huila provinces under a program sponsored by the Angolan Women's Organization (OMA). Mr Galand, who spoke just before leaving Luanda after a six-day visit to Angola, said that this financial aid will serve to strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between OXFAM-Belgium and OMA that "go back to the Angolan people's struggle for liberation. OMA is our partner, and we place full confidence in it to carry out this program for resettling displaced families," he affirmed, adding that OXFAM-Belgium reiterates its support for and solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola, a victim of continual South African aggression. During his stay in Angola, Galand travelled to Huila Province and met with OMA leaders and Lopo do Nascimento, president of the Military Council for the Fifth Region, to study ways to carry out the resettlement program. Galand, who is also president of the committee for liaison between Angola and nongovernmental European organizations, was given a farewell at 4 February International Airport by Ruth Neto, OMA secretary general. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Mar 87 p 3] 8844

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT--A Soviet parliamentary delegation, headed by Pavel Gilashvili, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, arrived yesterday morning in Luanda for an official visit to Angola. Lucio Lara, a member of the MPLA

Labor Party Central Committee and first secretary of the People's Assembly, was at 4 February Airport to meet the delegation. Speaking to the press, Mr Gilashvili said that the primary purpose of the delegation's trip to the People's Republic of Angola was to exchange parliamentary experiences and strengthen friendship, cooperation and other links between the two peoples and governments. On the subject of Soviet policies, he spoke in favor of the preservation of peace, incentives promoting the recent initiative in a nuclear weapons scaleback and world disarmament for the benefit of all peoples and mankind. Official talks between the parliamentary delegations headed by Lucio Lara on the Angolan side and Pavel Gilashvili on the Soviet side were opened yesterday in one of the halls at the Angolan State Supreme Body, discussing issues having to do with public works, operational matters and experience acquired over time by both countries. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Mar 87 p 1] 8844

CSO/ 3442/133

MISSIONARIES EXPELLED BY BAGAZA INTERVIEWED

Paris AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 11 Mar 87 pp 20-21

[Interview with Spanish missionaries Antonio Freijo and Jose Estevez, conducted in Madrid; date not given]

[Text] Seven Spanish missionaries have just been kicked out of Burundi, in addition to 17 more from different countries. For the time being, these deportations are the latest measure taken by the Burundian Government headed by Colonel Jean Baptiste Bagaza against the Catholic Church. What is happening in this country with a Catholic majority is unusual in Africa. The seven Burundian bishops spoke for the first time of a new phase in the fight against the Church. Two of the missionaries expelled, Antonio Freijo and Jose Estevez, granted us the following interview.

A few days before this most recent expulsion of missionaries, one of their passports bore the following notation: "Undesirable." The government had nationalized the eight small seminaries, kicked all clergy out of the high schools and closed the Church's literacy schools, leaving over 350,000 children in the streets.

These serious steps join those already taken in recent years: closing of the Catholic newspaper and the Protestant radio station, as well as two catechism schools and two parishes, a ban on religious services in the morning and meetings of Catholic committees without previous authorization. At the same time, official means of communication emphasize a ferocious campaign of denigration against the Church whose objective is now increasingly clear: to finish off the Church in Burundi.

Among those most recently deported are four Spanish priests and three missionary nuns from Barcelona. Two of the priests recently returned to Madrid: Father Antonio Freijo (a native of Sarria, Lugo) and Father Jose Estevez (from Junquera de Ambia, Orense). The former spent 11 years in Burundi and the latter 14. Both worked in the Ngozi Diocese for several years and, along with the Spanish nuns, were then expelled to the Rwandan refugee camp at Mugera in the Diocese of Ruyigi. We held the following interview with them.

[Question] What type of work did you do with the refugees?

[Answer] There are 18,000 Rwandan refugees at Mugera who began to flee their country in 1962 for ethnic reasons. We are considered as Rwandans, but we

have never had legal status as refugees. Among the refugees are also 20,000 Burundians.

We did work in providing direction and assistance. Despite the inadequacy of health and sanitary structures, we built a 16-bed hospital to meet emergencies. Above all, our major concern is not to run out of medicine, which is often the case at other clinics in the country. We set up three women's advancement centers and an art school for children. In our work, we helped several international organizations, particularly those involved in the Campaign Against Hunger.

In cooperation with the UN High Commission for Refugees (HCR), we planned the distribution of drinking water and improvements in school conditions. Every month, we also received some 10 tons of provisions from the United States for preschool children. In the literacy schools, known as the *yaga mukama*, we had 1,800 children who will now be without schools because they have been shut down by the government.

[Question] After these massive deportations of missionaries, will the local Church be able to continue its normal work?

[Answer] The reduction in apostolic personnel is drastic. In the Ruyigi Diocese from which we have come, only four German missionaries and 11 Burundian priests are left. Social activity has been paralyzed and will continue to be. For the time being, 360,000 pupils in the literacy schools have been turned out into the streets. Throughout the country, the hospitals we headed have been closed.

On the strictly pastoral level, as the bishop told us before saying farewell to us, the Church, although hard pressed, will nevertheless be able to meet needs.

[Question] What is the reason for the government's attitude against the Church?

[Answer] The reason given publicly is that the Church is waging a campaign of denigration against Burundi abroad. But the truth is that the Burundian bishops have never spoken out abroad; on the contrary. We believe that the reason must be sought in the very personality of the president, who tolerates nothing that might offend him in the slightest. The president's actions are very contradictory. Last year, when there were 18 priests in prison, he was decorating a man of the Church for his contribution to the country's social development. In August, he asked that three of his daughters be baptized and two others confirmed. All five are enrolled in a school in Switzerland. The same day he was kicking out 23 missionaries, he was finishing a speech to students in these terms: "Seeking (?) the greatest glory of God and the progress of mankind." As you can see, it is not easy to grasp the logic of his decisions.

Some say that the president wants to make the Church pay for its independence, for not giving up its social institutions, in exchange for having its personnel

paid by the government. In addition, one must never forget the racial division of the country. The government is completely in the hands of the Tutsi and the Church's social and educational action places the Tutsi and Hutu, the country's main ethnic groups, on the same footing.

[Question] It is difficult to believe that the president is acting alone. Is there some international pressure behind this? Are there ideological motives?

[Answer] One cannot rule out international pressure behind these attitudes, although we may not know about it. Actually, there are suspicious signs. During the national holidays especially, we could see participation by Eastern countries. Last year, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi visited the country and the muezzins were free to call the faithful to morning prayers when we had been forbidden to do so. Muslims, a small minority, enjoy more freedoms and move up more rapidly. We have also observed the presence of Cuban technical assistants.

[Question] How have the Burundian bishops reacted to this situation?

[Answer] There has been a certain lack of unity among them that the government has tried to further and exploit, for example, by giving more visas to missionaries from a certain diocese rather than another.

In the face of the restrictive measures of last year (stoppage of religious services and proceedings during the week), the attitude of the bishops has not been unanimous. But recently, letters reacting to government pressures have been signed by all bishops. Whatever the case, we believe that in this matter, the bishops will try to be cautious and not to be the cause of anything more serious. They no longer make statements openly for fear that the measures conceal other deeper problems, such as those of a racial nature. We believe it is time for dialogue. In addition, it is difficult for the bishops to believe that the members of the government, their brothers in prayer and their friends with whom they studied would attack them so directly. They can scarcely accept this. It is now clear--and they know it well--that the government is involved in total persecution of the Church. The nationalization of seminaries is the most radical blow in this direction.

[Question] And what about the rank-and-file Christians, the Christian communities: How have they reacted to this situation?

[Answer] The government spoke about putting an end to the grass-roots communities 3 years ago through the ban on their meetings. In addition, the people are totally lacking in information and any possibility of expressing themselves freely. At the present time, what the people see is that they are without clinics and basic education. For that reason, we have made an appeal to UNICEF and UNESCO so that they might rapidly take up the case of the 360,000 students who now have no schools.

When we said goodbye, the people wept. Very few will be able to act in the present circumstances. The people are going to suffer more. At the mission,

they had a whole range of concrete, emergency aid at hand. Many will now greatly miss the religious assistance.

[Question] What future do you see for the Church and the Burundian people?

[Answer] We hope that a certain change will not be long in coming. The situation cannot continue as it has. The people are oppressed. The closing of the missions in some cases means it will be impossible to care for the most common diseases such as malaria. The government will continue to maintain its clinics, but there they have drugs once a month. The government has not replaced the education and health services that were provided by the Church. In addition, we know that part of the government does not agree with these discriminatory measures against the Church. The situation is becoming intolerable. Burundians must find a solution.

[Question] As missionaries, what do you intend to do at present?

[Answer] We are already preparing to return to Africa, to any needy Church, perhaps in Zaire.

11,464

CSO: 3419/173

OAU COMMITTEE STILL SEARCHING FOR CHAD SOLUTION

AB291617 Paris AFP in French 1238 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Libreville, 29 Apr--The OAU ad hoc committee, which has been meeting in Libreville since yesterday, is still searching for a peaceful solution to the Chadian-Libyan border dispute. Despite the "empty chair policy" of Libya, which is absent from the Gabonese capital, the committee has been trying to "place Libya before its responsibilities", it was heard in the meeting's corridors on Wednesday.

In fact, participants are leaning towards setting up a committee of scientific experts (cartographers, jurists and so on...) who will look in the Western countries as well as in Ndjama and Tripoli for texts and documents connected to the dispute. This step had been adopted in 1977 following the establishment of the OAU ad hoc committee but Tripoli had never accepted the presence of these experts on its territory, according to the Gabonese foreign minister and committee chairman, Martin Bongo.

Will Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi be more "reasonable" this time, one wonders in Libreville. If this new committee of experts is set up, its members must meet and begin work immediately so that the ad hoc committee can present a report on the Chadian situation to the OAU during the forthcoming summit of African heads of state scheduled to take place next July.

/7358

CSO: 3400/662

GAMBIA

SHELTER AFRIQUE PROVIDES LOAN FOR LOW COST HOUSING PROJECT

AB271336 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Nairobi, April 27 (AFP)--Shelter-Afrique, the company for habitat and housing in Africa, is to lend 562,000 dollars to Gambia's Social Security and Housing Finance Corporation to finance a low-cost housing project in the country, the Nairobi-based pan-African organization said Monday.

The loan, which will be guaranteed by the Gambian Government, will provide supplementary assistance to the 936,000 dollar Kinifing-east self-help housing project, 11 kilometers (six miles) from the Gambian capital of Banjul, currently being financed by the World Bank, a statement said.

The loan carries a seven per cent interest and is repayable in thirteen-and-a-half years and an 18-month grace period.

Shelter-Afrique is a pan-African housing and development institution whose owners include the African Development Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the African Reinsurance Corporation and African governments.

/8309

CSO: 3400/671

GHANA

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS RSA RAID ON ZAMBIA

AB271556 Accra Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] The Ghana Government has condemned the latest South African raid on Zambia, describing it as senseless. A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Accra said the attack was another demonstration of the evil nature of the apartheid regime. The raid also underlined the urgent need for the imposition of worldwide comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that regime. The statement said it is not enough for those countries which are still against sanctions to condemn the apartheid regime for its acts of destabilization against the Frontline States. Words of condemnation, the statement declared, should be matched by effective deeds aimed at suppressing the mischief of apartheid and bringing its perpetrators to their senses. The statement conveyed the profound sympathies of the Ghana Government to the Zambian Government and, more particularly, to the families of the four innocent victims.

/8309

CSO: 3400/663

GHANA

RAWLINGS CONGRATULATES ARAFAT ON REELECTION

AB271854 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Flight Lieutenant Rawlings has sent a message of congratulations to the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, on his reelection and the reunification of the various factions with the main organization. He said, by your reelection, the Palestine National Council has expressed the Palestine people's continued confidence in your wise and dynamic leadership. The decision to reunify is not only a triumph of your leadership, but also a reflection of the wisdom and maturity of the Palestinian people. The Palestinian cause will be greatly enhanced by this unity.

Chairman Rawlings, on his own behalf, and on behalf of the people and government of Ghana, wished that Allah continues to give him the strength and the wisdom to lead his people to a future independent and prosperous state of Palestine.

/8309

CSO: 3400/664

GHANA

USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HONORS LATE PRESIDENT

AB261555 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] The secretary for information, Mr Kofi Totobi Quakye, says Ghanaians have the duty of carrying on with the African revolution, which was started by the late president, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, to its logical conclusion. He made the observation at a photo exhibition in Accra today in connection with the 15th anniversary of the death of Dr Nkrumah.

The week-long exhibition is jointly organized by the Ministry of Information and the Ghana-USSR Friendship Society. Mr Totobi Quakye said the unfinished work, ideas, and principles of Dr Nkrumah constitute the political and economic agenda of the PNDC. He said in honoring the memory of the late president, Ghanaians should not be overtaken by sentimental feelings. Rather, they should study critically the developments in the country since February, 1966 to December, 1981 to understand the complex issues that confront the nation in its attempts to solve its problems.

The Soviet ambassador to Ghana, Mr V.M. Semenov, said Nkrumah was a true and committed nationalist who stood on the side of the oppressed and downtrodden against the obnoxious system of imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid.

In a statement, the national secretariat of CDRS [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] recalls the political, economic, social, and cultural changes that the nation went through as a result of the inspiring, correct guidance and leadership of Dr Nkrumah. The statement further recalls how, through his commitment, inspiration, and practical support, the stage was set for a total emancipation of the entire continent of Africa, and achievement that readily earned him the disapproval of imperialism and its African lackeys. It says Dr Nkrumah's commitment to raising the consciousness and cultural levels of the people, made them active participants in the social, economic, and political process. And through a farsighted educational program, education was made, as far as possible, available to the majority of Ghanaians, regardless of their social status.

The statement says, as the nation recollects with pride and pain the great achievements of Dr Nkrumah, it is also important, especially for the revolutionary forces, to pause and examine some of the factors that aided his overthrow and eventual death. This is because a true and critical understanding of those factors would guide all to correctly find remedial measures and actions that will result in a genuine and sincere commitment to what the late president stood and died for, namely the total political, economic, and cultural independence of Ghana and Africa.

It says the invasion by apartheid South Africa of Zambia today is a manifestation of the arrogant, intransigent, and aggressive nature of the forces of imperialism today, and we totally condemn this dastardly action. In this regard, the statement calls on the governments of the U.S.A., Britain, and West Germany to end their support for the obnoxious Pretoria regime by imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions on South Africa, for this will not and cannot hurt the blacks.

/8309

CSO: 3400/663

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AMOCO FOR OIL EXPLORATION

AB291956 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Ghana today signed an agreement with Amoco Ghana Petroleum Company under which Amoco Ghana, a subsidiary of Amoco Production Company of the United States will explore and prospect for oil from Ada to Ghana's eastern border. The contract area covers 1.4 million acres in the Atlantic Ocean and Amoco will do seismic studies and drill one exploratory well during the 3 and 1/2-year initial exploration period.

The secretary for fuel and power, Mr Ato Ahwoi, and the acting managing director of the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation, Mr A.K. Addae, signed for Ghana, while the vice president of Amoco, Mr L.P. Flurry, signed for his company. Mr Ahwoi said the government is undertaking oil exploration in a bid to reduce the cost of importing oil. He recalled that Amoco was the same company which discovered oil at Saltpond 17 years ago, but the quantity of oil there did not encourage the exploration. Mr Ahwoi said Amoco's petition to return indicates that it has faith in the possibility of discovering oil in Ghana.

The vice president, Mr Flurry, confirmed that Amoco has hopes for positive results. He assured the government that all the modern technology would be made available for the exploration. The agreement may be extended to 7 years depending on results.

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CSO: 3400/663

IDA LOAN ALLOCATED FOR ROAD, RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS

AB241858 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Accra, April 24 (AFP)--Ghana's road and railway sector is to get a 200 million dollar improvement in 1988 and 1989 with funds from the World Bank, the Italian Government and local sources, senior World Bank officials said here Friday.

World Bank officials visiting Ghana have finished an appraisal of the project which will be co-financed by the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's soft-loan affiliate, the sources said.

The IDA credit, which is interest free with a service charge of 0.75 per cent, is for 50 years, including a 10-year moratorium.

Thampil Pankaj, a senior World Bank economist and a member of the visiting team, said the road component would get 73 per cent of the total project cost and railways 23 percent. Another three percent will go to support sector institutions and reforms while pilot programmes to support small scale private road transport and low cost rural transport take the remaining one per cent.

Some 65 million dollars has been earmarked for the improvement of the 576-kilometer (357 miles) road from Kumasi, in central Ghana, to Paga in the northeast.

/8309

CSO: 3400/663

TUC SECRETARY CITED ON WORKER BENEFITS, WAGES

AB281345 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] A call has gone out to the Social Security and National Insurance Trust [SSNIT] to increase the rate of interest it pays on workers' benefits from the present 3 percent to 10 percent following the government's decision to pay 16 percent interest on its borrowing from the fund. The SSNIT may use 3 percent for its own administrative expenses while 3 percent should be invested in a housing scheme for workers.

These suggestions were made by the secretary general of the TUC [Trades Union Congress], Mr A.K. Yankey, at a news conference in Accra to herald May Day celebrations on Friday. Mr Yankey announced that the scheme is to be converted into a pension scheme and that a technical committee of the tripartite committee is working on the matter. He asked the government to review the decision to tax certain allowances.

On the minimum wage, Mr Yankey said even though one of the basic principles of the International Labor Organization is that workers should be paid adequate living wage, in Ghana's present state of economic development, a living wage should be a long-term objective to be reached by the main body of workers as a result of economic progress and greater future productivity. But at least, he said, the present 90 cedis minimum wage should be increased to 112 cedis in line with the 25 percent increase granted civil servants recently.

/8309

CSO: 3400/664

BRIEFS

MILITARY RANKS BANNED FROM CDO--The Ministry of Interior has put a freeze on the use of military ranks by the Civil Defense Organization [CDO]. The commander of the CDO is to issue administrative instructions to implement this directive. He is also to submit to the ministry proposals for new designations for consideration and approval. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Apr 87] /8309

ROK COOPERATION AGREEMENT--The nine-member economic delegation from the Republic of Korea, ROK, has flown to Kenya at the end of a 3-day visit to Ghana. In a remark before the flight, the leader of the delegation Mr (Sang Pil-cha) described the business climate in Ghana as very stable and secure for investments. He said his delegation saw great potentials in Ghana's agricultural products and identified timber, rubber, and oil palm as areas for future Korean investments. While in the country, the delegation, which included members of the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry signed an agreement of cooperation with their Ghanaian counterparts. [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Apr 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/665

EXPULSED PRIEST DENIES ACCUSATIONS OF UNFAIR CRITICISM

AB272157 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Interview with Father Hickey by BBC Correspondent Robin White; date and place not specified]

[Text] There has been a lot of talking recently over the arrest and expulsion of the long-serving American Roman Catholic priest, Father Hickey. The church closed down its schools and other institutions for a day last week in protest, and university students where Father Hickey was a lecturer in philosophy joined in the demonstration. There were suggestions that Father Hickey had said some unfavorable remarks about the Doe administration in his lectures. Father Hickey is now in America. On the line, [BBC correspondent] Robin White asked him what he made of the affair.

[Begin recording] [Hickey] I was very disappointed when I was taken into custody and then I was told the following morning that I was being deported. I was taken by surprise, because though I would never profess like to be an enthusiast for this regime and I haven't had many things that I would have made physical remarks about, but I didn't think that I was ever doing anything that was in the realm of crime.

[White] Talking about critical remarks you might have made, it is alleged, for instance, that during your classes you said some very rude things personally about President Doe.

[Hickey] I don't think so. I can't remember any very rude things I might have said about him.

[White] It was suggested, for instance, that you said in classes that the attempts he was making to educate himself were a bit of a waste of time.

[Hickey] I don't think so. No I don't remember anything that could even be construed that way.

[White] It's also suggested that you might have made derogatory remarks about the (Krahn) tribe of which he is a member.

[Hickey] Oh well, that's absolutely ridiculous, I never have spoken about any [words indistinct] about any tribe. No, never.

[White] In what ways were you critical of the government?

[Hickey] Well, I was always critical of the government in point of view of the doubts concerning the legitimacy of the elections. And then I was critical of the government with regard to the invasion of the university in August 1984. It is only since that day that I've been exercising myself in the way and I consider that to be an outrageous invasion of the university and all the things that are alleged to have happened. Because all investigations set up to clear the air about those things (?than to discipline anybody that might be responsible) [word indistinct].

[White] Do you assume that somebody was spying on your classes?

[Hickey] I was always being warned by students that I should be careful of what I'm saying because there were people there whose purpose was to gain favor with the government by carrying stories.

[White] Do you assume now that you will never be able to get back to Liberia again?

[Hickey] I don't know. As I mentioned, it could be possible as the government in power might come to their senses and might realize that what they are really trying to do is stifle all kinds of criticism. And maybe they might relent and withdraw the expulsion order.

[White] The accusation against you, Father Hickey, is that you [word indistinct] stirred up all kinds of animosities within Liberia and that you shouldn't be doing that because you were the guest of the country.

[Hickey] Already I think that's greatly exaggerated as to mention of my position and the things I could do.

[White] Would you accept that you are a pretty outspoken kind of priest?

[Hickey] I think I would accept that. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/668

LAND DISPUTE IN BOMI, MONTSERRADO COUNTIES

AB281528 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0709 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The superintendents of Montserrado and Bomi Counties have appealed to the central government to demarcate boundaries between the two countries to ensure peace and harmony between citizens of the two counties.

The appeal came in the wake of complaints filed by Tribal Chief Vanny Morris of (Duarville), Montserrado County, that 11 farms cultivated by them this year have been claimed by acting Paramount Chief Koo Taylor of (?Gee) chiefdom in Bomi County. He pointed out that Paramount Chief Taylor claimed the area in which the farms were located in Bomi County. [as printed]

When contacted by the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, Paramount Chief Koo Taylor said the area referred to belong to Bomi County and has been selected by his chiefdom as a suitable area to cultivate green revolution farms.

The superintendents of Bomi and Montserrado Counties, Rupel Marshall and G. Browdell Jackson, have meanwhile convened separate meetings to resolve the issue but to no avail because the citizens of both counties could not provide proof that the area is theirs. The superintendents have therefore referred the matter to the Internal Affairs Ministry for resolution and urged all citizens to remain calm while government finds a solution to the matter.

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CSO: 3400/668

OFFICIAL REACTION TO RECENT RIOTS

Prime Minister Urges Tolerance

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 10 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by R.J.A.: "Mutual Friendship Forges Good Relations"]

[Text] The official opening of the regular session of the CMD [Military Development Committee] yesterday morning was an opportunity for Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona to make a muted condemnation of troublemakers and other elements that undermine the government's efforts to carry out its program of economic and social action.

With his usual verve, Rakotoarijaona reminded his listeners of what the government had done for young students: "Even as we are getting ready to issue the order concerning the increase in scholarship stipends," he said, "certain elements are still endeavoring to demand further increases, if only to engage in demagoguery."

As one had to expect, the head of the government referred to the recent painful events in Antsirabe or other regions of Madagascar: "Reputed for our legendary hospitality, we must respect coexistence with foreigners as much as possible," he said on this occasion, making an appeal for tolerance which in our opinion requires like conduct on the part of foreigners, if only to justify the profound meaning of a well-known proverb in our country: [portion of text deleted]

Speaking only about the *risoriso*, against which the Revolutionary Government has never spared its efforts, denouncing and singling out its authors, we would recall that there was a time when a kilo of sugar cost 2,500 Malagasy francs in Antsirabe, a bottle of oil 2,500 francs, a bar of soap 1,000 francs, to mention but those items. In short, it is the "parallel market" that rules. With the help of the artificial shortages, the authors of such *risoriso* got rich at the expense of the masses who sweat day and night to cover their bare daily needs. And what had to happen happened, to the great detriment of the honest people who are still proud of the legendary hospitality of the Malagasy! Proud also of their "traditional support" for peaceful coexistence, for did their ancestors not say that it is better to understand one another than to kill one another for nothing?

The appeal for tolerance made yesterday by the prime minister is particularly timely insofar as we are trying to sort things out in the properly understood interest of coexistence in this country, where so much remains to be done in the most varied fields and where the sincere and honest participation of foreigners is requested and encouraged.

Politicians, Foreigners Linked to Unrest

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 11 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] An editorial entitled "Unrest and Looting Conceal Political Causes," published as part of the Radio Madagascar "spoken newspaper" at 1230 hours, has quoted passages from the speech delivered by Gen Desire Rakotoarijaona, prime minister, head of the government and the representative of the chief of state at the opening ceremony of the first regular annual session of the Military Committee for Development. The passages concerned disturbances caused by certain politicians who, instead of working for the country's economic development, are already aiming at the coming elections and instigating unrest so as to check such development. As a result, the ancestral Malagasy wisdom concerning good-neighbor relations with foreigners are now tainted by xenophobia.

However, the Malagasy people have not followed them in their actions, aware that these are but vile election maneuvers. Nor have these events prevented the general director of the World Health Organization (WHO) from making an official visit to Madagascar, the Americans from signing an agreement for development of ferrochrome, the WFP [World Food Program] from sending us rice earmarked for the "buffer supply," the socialist countries from sending experts in accordance with agreements signed with Madagascar or even the IMF (International Monetary Fund) from agreeing to pursue its cooperation with Madagascar, according to the most recent news, having taken notice of the enormous efforts made by Madagascar in the field of economic recovery.

Violence

For the past few weeks, the editorialist observes, serious unrest has been maintained among university students, unrest leading to the suspension of classes, unrest that turned into acts of violence and looting.

At the same time, the writer continues, while the disturbances continued in Ankatso, acts of vandalism occurred in Antsirabe on Thursday night, 26 February. The stores and homes of the "Karana" (Indians) and Pakistanis were sacked and looted even though, as the president of the republic has reminded us, there are "good Karana" just as there are bad.

Such reprehensible acts continued Friday in Toliara and Saturday and Sunday in Farafangana.

In addition, there has been cattle rustling--animals stolen on the hoof--and other livestock and fowl have been stolen. Other criminal acts have been committed.

An objective examination of such actions reveals that: 1) these are not merely incidents caused by quarreling or discord, but rather, actions resulting from well-orchestrated political maneuvers; and 2) political maneuvers are aimed at sowing disturbances tending to halt activities in different social, cultural, political and economic areas.

Hiring

For example, the actions are aimed at preventing efforts of economic development, obstructing the hiring of young people by companies we wish to set up, deterring potential investors and distracting young people from the courses they wish to take.

3--In view of such acts of crime and the forced use of the people's property, it is obvious that such phenomena are not isolated, but rather, are linked and follow a plan drawn up by their organizers.

We have also noted that certain foreign newspapers announce what is going to happen here and then exaggerate, invent and disinform. This morning (yesterday), a foreign radio station reported the fire in the Asian district of Antananarivo, but no such thing happened. This reveals the connivance between certain persons here with their foreign partners.

In short, the editorialist states, destabilization maneuvers are beginning to appear in various forms in order to stand in the way of the goal of achieving food self-sufficiency by 1990 and prevent the Malagasy people from having an independent economy. Some fear the achievement of such a goal. Thus it is, the editorialist concludes, that the people must be ever vigilant and not let themselves be lulled or stand idly by in the face of violence. We must strengthen our cooperation with the vigilance committees of the villages and the forces of law and order.

Timely Information Needed

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 11 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by Franck Raharison: "Proper Information Relaxes Tension"]

[Text] Following the speech by the prime minister at the opening session of the CMS (see yesterday's edition), Minister of Interior Ampy Augustin Portos has also broken his silence on the disturbances which have taken place in Antsirabe, Toliary, Farafangana, Fianarantsoa and Toamasina. The unrest has resulted in looting and the burning of stores and homes mainly belonging to persons of Indian or Pakistani origin.

Yesterday's statement by the minister of interior, who also took advantage of the opportunity to bring up the situation at the University of Ankatso, will mainly put an end to the rumors that have spread throughout and even stifled the entire population. Although this speech by Portos comes a little late after the commencement of disturbances in Antsirabe or Toliary, to cite but those two cities, it has nevertheless greatly relieved those who feared the

worst and also "exorcised" the fear besetting those with relatives living in the provinces.

It now seems to have been demonstrated that information on a given event, whatever the source, be it the authorities or the press, always has a positive effect on the behavior of citizens, we dare say. In the final analysis, everyone stands to gain by transparency! Regarding the precise disturbances in the cities mentioned above, the essential thing today is to ensure that such unrest does not spread to other spots on the island. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure!

The Malagasy people must no longer be the last to be informed of everything affecting the country's social or political life. Being informed is not a privilege, but a right. Let us hail the courage of the minister of interior, who lifted the veil that for too long had surrounded these recent regrettable events, events that have had unfortunate repercussions abroad.

While it is still too early to evaluate the material losses due to such rotaka or even to calculate the potential consequences of these disturbances on the national and international levels, the country must now try to pick up the pieces. It must also use every possible means to see that such cases never again occur on our island.

The people aspire to live and work in peace and tranquillity and therefore place their trust in the forces of law and order, as well as in the members of the decentralized communities who are often at a loss to handle delicate situations such as the demonstrations. Flagrant proof of this weakness is proved by what has just happened in Antsirabe, Toliary, Farafangana, and so on.

CMD Official Calls for Coexistence

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 11 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] As usual at this time, the members of the Military Development Committee (CMD) are gathering together for their first session of the year, being held in Tsimbazaza at the National People's Assembly Building, in accordance with Order No 87077 of 24 February 1987.

Attending the opening session were many high-ranking officials, including LMX Andrianrahinjaka, president of the National Assembly, Bakotomanana Honore, chief magistrate of the Supreme Constitutional Court, several members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and members of the government.

Gen Desire Rakotoarijaona, prime minister, also attended the opening session, bearing a message from President Didier Ratsiraka.

Following the usual greetings, Gen Jean Rakotoharison took the floor after reporter Colonel Soja. In his speech, the president of the CMD endeavored to give details on the agenda, which is essentially based on instructions from the Office of President. Throughout its sessions, which will last 13 working days, the CMD will study the problems of "youth participation in national

defense and economic and social development." Members will also seek solutions within the framework of the "repression of antieconomic crimes," so as to take adequate measures to fight reprisals connected with cattle rustling and crimes commonly called *bala-botry* (thefts of crops from the field).

Immediately recognizing the scope of the CMD's task, admittedly "difficult," Rakotohanson reported, regarding young people, that out of the 100,000 called to serve their country, only some 10,000 can be mobilized because of the greater burden to the nation of a larger force. Such a situation would therefore require a simplified use of such young people in order to avoid their "demobilization" vis-a-vis their patriotic duties. This solution remains to be found despite the length of the search. The Military Development Committee pledges to achieve results, even if they are partial!

Regarding the second item on the agenda, the president of the CMD reviewed security problems regarding cattle stealing and reprisals awaiting those who confront the individuals involved. "This state of affairs is discouraging for producers and undermines coexistence." These concerns of military officials has an enormous influence on the masses and affects the nation's development. Confident of the ability to achieve the goals set by the members of the CMD, Rakotoharison concluded his speech by "congratulating the new members of this institution": Brig Gen Rasamoely Claude James, Lt Col Mounibou Ismael, Col Jean Rakotobe, Lt Col Ranjeva Razanakombana Marcel, Lt Col Rakotomalala Cyrille, Lt Col Rasolosoa Dolin, Capt Rakoto-Ramahavonjy and Warrant Officer Bevaio Jean Claude.

Emphasizing the problems of youth, the prime minister detailed the government's efforts along these lines. "It is precisely for this reason that this enormous task has been entrusted to three ministries." He also referred to the university crisis in thinly veiled terms, recalling President Ratsiraka's speech condemning "the exploitation of issues studied by the Cabinet for political purposes." Concerning the lack of security, the prime minister revealed the establishment of defense and self-defense committees within the framework of the system of "integrated security." In the administrative district of Antananarivo (pilot zone), the operation has already obtained results. The purpose is joint prevention by security officials. This effort has even been reflected in the 1987 Budget.

Nor did Rakotoarijaona fail to stress the importance of this aspect in bringing up the incidents that have taken place at several spots on the island. Appealing to the wisdom of the Malagasy, he praised "our country's sense of hospitality" and asked for "respect for coexistence with foreigners in order to avoid violence and abuses." In conclusion, Rakotoarijaona congratulated the forces of law and order for their "conduct in the face of exceptional situations."

Interior Minister Gives Details

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 11 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] An authorized voice has finally been heard concerning the events that began in mid February and that have continued to date: that of Minister of Interior Ampy Augustin Portos. The minister spoke to the decentralized collectives (Malagasy acronym VIP) yesterday in the village of Antananarivo and addressed the problem of strikers at the University of Ankatso and the disturbances that have hit several cities in the country, disturbances mainly victimizing members of the Indo-Pakistani community. Portos reviewed the facts with a wealth of details and figures, revealing the heavy burden created by the acts of vandalism aimed at victims' property and person (fortunately very few).

While the minister of interior did courageously lance the abcess yesterday, like Prime Minister Rakotoarjaona the previous evening before the CMD, he nevertheless avoided addressing the misfortunes of the community and did not reveal who is manipulating the vandals whose techniques he so carefully exposed. Will the investigation underway ever reveal whether there is one or more political parties behind it all? Wait and see....

Minister of Interior Ampy Augustin Portos yesterday gave explanations and detailed the necessary measures concerning the recent events taking place in certain Malagasy cities and creating disturbances in those cities. Portos was speaking before the chairmen of the executive committees of the fokotany [deliberative branch of peasant union] and cantons of the village of Antananarivo-Renivohitra meeting in Anosy, in the presence of the president of the district of Antananarivo, Ramahatra Roland, and the vice president of the village of the capital, Rakotomalala Manan Ignace.

Portos immediately asked his listeners to take a hard look at the situation. He refreshed the memories of elected officials about the fact that shortly before the holding of elections, persons with ulterior motives always instigate disturbances as if to obstruct the process.

For example, a few months before the 1982 elections, a whole series of disturbances was orchestrated in the district of Antsiranana and the plan was almost always the same: disturbances in the schools and from there, an attempt to mobilize the people over supply problems and finally, the last step in the process, attacks on elected officials and administrative offices.

This year, the minister of interior added, the country is on the eve of different elections that are to be held next year and the maneuvers tending to disturb law and order are recommencing.

University

Concerning strikes in the university, Portos did not go into detail, emphasizing only that when striking students could not pull the majority along with them, they went into the city and highjacked some 30 buses.

Officials then took measures, beginning by placing police officers on all buses.

However, striking students continued to disturb classes and the rector, by virtue of a written order dated 26 February, was forced to call in the police to restore order and safety at the university.

On 27 February, police and the president of the village of Antananarivo-Renivohitra entered the university, where they were greeted by stones and slingshots. The strikers retreated to the student compounds and then to Ambohipo, after wounding several police officers.

In Ambohipo, the strikers attacked and burned a bus after wounding one of the escorts (a soldier) and kidnapped the others (a gendarme and a police officer).

The police called in reinforcements (there were already 20 wounded among their ranks at this point) in order to rescue the two who had been kidnapped. Following the arrival of new troops, police combed the compound area, going from door to door, and finally found the two soldiers.

According to Portos, no one was killed that day, but arrests were made. Individuals were detained for disturbing the peace.

Looting

The looting began almost at the same time, in Antsirabe first of all, on 26 February. Stores and homes of Indians and Pakistanis were looted. Some 29 stores and 34 houses or dwellings were completely "cleaned out" in Antsirabe. The Ibity market was burned, 11 members of the forces of law and order were wounded and a corporal in the army was killed. Some 26 looters were arrested and another 44 are still being sought as the official investigation continues. In addition, searches have begun and some property has been recovered.

According to Portos, an attempt was made to burn COTONA, but the police managed to prevent such action.

Toliary

On 6 March, the raids began in Toliary, where the targets of the looters were 98 stores, 17 of which were burned, and 106 homes, with 7 burned. Police intervened and 169 individuals were wounded. Another 81 were arrested. A great deal of merchandise was recovered.

On 7 March, 30 stores (4 burned) and 2 homes were looted in Farafangana. Seven looters were wounded by gunfire and one died. SINPA [National Agricultural Products Company] stores and premises were sacked, along with the home of one Malagasy.

Two days later, on 9 March, the movement reached Fianarantsoa. Two stores and a private residence were looted and after police intervention, two individuals were killed and two more wounded. Peace has been restored, but officials are still on the alert.

Finally, an attempt was made to extend the looting to Toamasina, but police quickly halted it. The looting was first aimed at the Bazar-Be, but when police intervened, the looters moved to the Bazar-Kely, where they sacked the stalls of butchers and fishmongers, as well as one clothing shop.

Portos explained that in these different urban centers, the process of instigating the "operations" was almost the same: A few individuals (not always natives of the city) begin by breaking into a store and telling the people to help themselves. The movement then spreads to nearly all the stores.

Solution

Confronted with such maneuvers, what is to be done? Portos recalled that Madagascar is governed by a state of law and consequently, the law must be applied. He noted the existence of two circulars published in 1978 concerning the fight against conspiracies, theft and vandalism and recalled the various special cases of legitimate defense of the Penal Code. As a result, officials at all levels no longer have to hesitate concerning measures they must take to protect law and order.

In addition, Portos asked the elected officials present to set up or revive vigilance committees and to inform citizens. By way of example, he observed that good citizens must be urged to stand aside and not mingle with the looters.

11,464

CSO: 3419/130

MOZAMBIQUE

MOSOPESCA WORKERS PRAISE SOVIET COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] The current state of cooperation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union in the fishing sector is seen as positive by the workers in the sector; the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the two countries has been in effect for 10 years and the results achieved are clearly seen, both in the training of Mozambican cadres and in the supply of technology and assistance for the fishing boats. According to some workers in MOSOPESCA (Mozambican-Soviet Fishing Association), these facts have permitted the gradual replacement of foreign technicians in that company, primarily in the crews for the fishing fleet. The workers spoke with NOTICIAS regarding the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which will be celebrated in our country in a few days.

Jose Carlos Lopes Pereira, general director of MOSOPESCA, had this to say:

"In my opinion, the results achieved by our country are indicative of the development of cooperation between the two countries in various sectors of activity in which Soviet participation is a factor. With the support of the USSR, in the past 6 years the company has caught 45,000 tons of fish, which we have sold on the domestic market. Another noteworthy aspect is the Soviet contribution to the training of cadres for various fishing sectors, to research and to the organization of fishing techniques, as well as the supply of fishing boats and other equipment for the development of Mozambique's fishing sector."

According to our interviewee, by the end of last year, 14-mid-level technicians had been trained in the Soviet Union and had already returned to the RPM and 24 more will be returning within this year. He added that, in addition to this group, 86 mid-level technicians are in training and 2 are attending higher-level fishing [tehnology] courses.

"In 1980, our ships were manned by 27 Soviets and 4 Mozambicans. Thanks to the Soviet help in training Mozambican cadres since then, the proportion is now 14 Soviet technicians to 17 Mozambicans. This means that, throughout the 8 years covered by the RPM/USSR Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, something positive has been achieved in the fishing sector, particularly in MOSOPESCA. By 1990, within the framework of cooperation, we could achieve a ratio of 24 Mozambicans to 7 Soviet technicians aboard our ships," Jose Pereira pointed out.

Because a company of the size of MOSOPESCA is not without its problems, the Association is experiencing a serious financial situation, caused by the high cost of ship repairs. Ships in this company are currently repaired abroad, but it is hoped that the repairs will soon be performed in the Soviet Union, as well.

"Within the framework of cooperation between the two countries, the company benefits from government credits granted to the RPM to pay for technical assistance and for the supply of parts and instruction in fishing arts. MOSOPESCA was recently granted credit of 4.5 million rubles for the same purpose, usable until 1991," said Jose Pereira.

Hideo Marcelino, naval repair engineer, declared:

"I am a product of cooperation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union. For me, our cooperation has had its advantages, particularly in the training of cadres for various sectors of the fishing industry in our country. The Soviets have a spirit of mutual assistance and they have showed an interest in passing on their knowledge. They are very demanding in [their teaching methods for] the assimilation of the work. I would only argue about the length of the training, which is very long--5 years for mid-level technicians--and this means we do not have higher-level technicians to meet the country's needs. Generally speaking, the goals of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty have clearly been achieved in the fishing sector."

This worker is one of the cadres trained in the USSR who returned to Mozambique at the end of last year; he was trained in naval engineering.

Cessimo Marajo, chief of the Marketing and Supply Section of MOSOPESCA, said:

"The RPM/USSR Friendship and Cooperation Treaty is important, because the results are clearly seen in the projects that have been realized up to now. I can say that, in my area of the fishing industry, the cooperation has contributed to the results which we have achieved to date."

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CSO: 3442/138

COOPERATION PROTOCOL BETWEEN OTM, HUNGARIAN SZOT SIGNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Apr 87 p 8

[Text] On Monday in Maputo, the Mozambique Workers Organization (OTM) and the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) signed a protocol on cooperation for the 2-year period 1988-89.

The new protocol covers the areas of occupational training in health, and in finance, as well as an exchange of delegations between the two in order to convey views concerning the trade union sector.

Based on the terms of the protocol, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions will participate in a program for occupational training of cadres from its Mozambican counterpart, the Mozambique Workers Organization.

To implement this agreement in the area of training OTM cadres, it is planned to have activists from this trade union organization take higher-level courses in that European socialist country during 1989.

In the health area, the new protocol affords the opportunity for sending trade union officials from our country to receive medical treatment in Hungary, if need be.

The two trade union organizations also agreed that, insofar as it is possible, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions may provide OTM with financial and material assistance.

Signing the protocol on the Mozambican side was the assistant secretary general of the Mozambique Workers Organization, Jose Correia Ganancio, and, on behalf of SZOT, its secretary for foreign relations, Ferenc Solyom, who has been in our country since last Saturday to hold meetings with the Mozambique Workers Organization.

The head of the Hungarian delegation is accompanied on this visit of his to our country by his two assistants, Jozsef Szeloiezey and Ervin Keki, respectively, and by the chairman of the City of Budapest Trade Union Council, Jozsef Timmer.

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CSO: 3442/139

MOZAMBIQUE

TRANSPORT MINISTER DISCUSSES SECTOR'S ORGANIZATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Apr 87 pp 1.3

[Text of interview with Transport Minister Armando Guebuza, date and place not given]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with this newspaper, Armando Emilio Guebuza, minister of transportation and communications and member of the FRELIMO Party Political Bureau, spoke about the importance of the transport sector and about how it is being organized to meet the needs of the Economic Recovery Program [PRE]. The official also referred to the impact of the new fiscal policy and the new wage scheme on his sector. Broaching the sensitive issue of the so-called "Chapa 100" [commercial vehicle license plate], Armando Guebuza stressed that it is essential, through better organization of urban and suburban transport, to take the field away from the illegal transporters and finally eliminate them altogether. Following is the full text of the NOTICIAS interview with Minister Armando Emilio Guebuza.

Question: Minister, what role do you assign to the Transportation and Communications Ministry in the Economic Recovery Program? What areas in the sector have been given priority and how are they being organized to meet the new demands in this phase?

Answer: The transportation and communications sector provides services. This means that our work is located downstream of the intrinsically productive sectors.

They generate the needs and data that are going to be reflected later in the decisions or concrete measures at our level.

In this context and within the framework of the PRE, in the design and execution of projects in the other sectors, the respective economic-financial analyses should include, in each case, an assessment of the installed capacity of the transportation and communications system and should consider the impact of said projects on the latter.

An analysis of the current status of the transportation and communications sector indicates that the principle strategy guidelines for its recovery and development should be based on the following:

--An increasing reinforcement of regional cooperation within the SATCC [Southern African Transportation and Communications Commission], seeking to establish relations leading to the routing of shipments through the ports of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the design and development of regional projects which will attract the support of international financial institutions;

--Priority to professional training, particularly of management and technical cadres for the areas of business administration and maintenance of equipment and infrastructures;

--Priority to investments permitting the use of the existing capacities and, consequently, leading to a recovery and the resulting attraction of foreign exchange, at short range.

In its various components, the Economic Recovery Program as it pertains to the transportation and communications sector constitutes an effort to relaunch and reorganize activity within the context of the defined national priorities and objectives:

--To bring in foreign exchange receipts, to help improve the country's balance of payments situation;

--To employ an aggressive trade policy in the region to make the use of Mozambican ports more attractive;

--To ensure that Mozambican ports will meet their responsibilities within the regional context;

--To make the port-railway sector economically viable by organizing it efficiently and charging rates that cover the costs of its use;

--To ensure the organization, functioning and development of rural transportation and communications, particularly as they provide support for the production and distribution of agricultural products and for the transportation of the people;

--To guarantee the proper functioning of security systems, as well as support for air and sea navigation.

--Development of third-level interdistrict air transport to link the district seats efficiently with the provincial capitals;

--Priority to maritime transport--both cargo and passenger--and principally coastal transport. Here, at medium range, we need to increase our capacity to transport passengers along our coast;

--We need to guarantee quality technical assistance to the highway fleet, involving the manufacturers themselves, through the branch companies of the respective makes of vehicle.

To achieve these objectives, efforts have been made to organize the state apparatus and the productive sector. Thus, special emphasis has been given to the following areas:

--Training of Mozambican personnel to ensure the optimization of the existing infrastructures and those to be rehabilitated;

--Accelerated professional training of Mozambican workers so that, as quickly as possible, we will have cadres in sufficient quantity and quality to ensure that the sector functions efficiently at all levels, thus avoiding the expensive (in foreign exchange) recourse to foreign technical assistance;

--Organization of the productive sector in scientific molds, through the gradual establishment of professional careers and a reclassification of workers;

--Organization of the commercial and financial sectors.

The points which I have enumerated are a first step in guaranteeing the organization of the productive sector to meet the requirements of the PRE.

Positive Impact

Question: Given that the area of transportation, principally the ports and railways sector, is one of the nation's largest employers, what impact will the new fiscal system, new wage scale and so on have on this sector? What effects will these measures have on the profitability of the sector?

Answer: With regard to fiscal policy, the ports and railways have always had a statute similar to any other government service. As a result, the fiscal system which applies to the organization and to its workers is the same as that which applies to any government service or civil servant.

The new measures, specifically the tax increase and the devaluation of the metical, impact positively on the financial situation. As a result, analyzing the group of measures which have come out within the framework of the PRE, it may be concluded that the economic-financial situation of the ports and railways is going to improve significantly, although they will remain in the red this year, primarily because of the current situation in the sector, with shipping levels below the critical point (for reasons that are all too well known).

The wage organization is an issue which had merited study for a good many years and there have already been quite positive results in the establishment of new professional categories in the sector; this has been accompanied by a process of establishing personnel rosters and competitive exams for promotions, usually preceded by a short training period. It should be noted that, in the colonial times, the ports and railways had more than 400 professional categories (many created through corruption and others because of the discrimination in the colonial system); this has been overcome with the new system of professional careers. It is important, then, to work together with the Labor Ministry, namely with regard to the specific professional categories, qualifications and wage scales in the ports and railways. Meanwhile, the principles

adopted in the new wage system apply to the sector and will make it possible, in fact, to improve the wages of the workers, on one hand, and their productivity, on the other.

Transportation and Prices

Question: The exorbitant cost (illegal) of transportation is often cited as one of the principal justifications for the high prices of agricultural products charged to the consumers in the cities. What are the prospects for this area? Could the transport sector come to make a positive contribution in curbing the prices of these products?

Answer: To respond to this question, I think we must analyze, on one hand, the problem of shipping costs and, on the other hand, how these costs affect the prices of the transported products.

Farm products are usually shipped by highway because of the short distance between the production and marketing centers.

In this regard, if we consider the cost of transport as a percentage of the final cost of the farm product, we see that the transport component is not all that significant.

The private fleets of the various middlemen in the marketing system are currently responsible for transporting the farm products, not the transport companies.

For various reasons, these fleets entail high costs which are passed on in the price of the transported product.

One reason for this is the lack of organization, which is reflected in the improper management of these transport means.

The underutilization of the installed capacity is responsible for the transportation shortage, resulting in the proliferation of illegal carriers, the cost of which adds to the price of the transported product.

This aspect primarily affects agricultural products, because of the burden of transport costs on the price of the products; hence the desirability of relative self-sufficiency for the major agricultural production zones, based on the diversification of crops, not only so that the region can be self-sufficient (or almost self-sufficient) in foodstuffs, but also to avoid shipping products over great distances to zones where these products are not available now.

So we can say that one solution to the transport problem lies in minimizing the need; that is, given that the cost of transportation represents a percentage (in some cases, a large percentage) of the price of the products, programs should be directed toward zones where the investments in transportation can be minimized, bearing in mind the existing infrastructures and installed capacity.

In addition, poor packaging (or even the total lack of it), poor handling and storage methods also affect the price of farm produce.

The transport sector could contribute in the following areas:

--Definition of standard costs for highway transport;

--Definition of policy for the organization and operation of the nation's cargo vehicle park, in accordance with the higher interests of the Mozambican state;

--Oversight of the implementation of said policy decisions.

"Chapa 100"

Question: To so-called "Chapa 100" is currently one of the most controversial issues in our country. Would you explain the position of your ministry on this question?

Answer: The emergence and development of illegal passenger transport, generally known by the "Chapa 100," is the result of the lack of organization and gradual deterioration of urban public transport.

We recognize that action is needed to organize the highway transport sector. Such action will certainly serve to bring order to the current situation, which is characterized by:

--Investment in the importation of new equipment without an accompanying supply of parts and spare parts;

--The actions of the armed bandits, which have resulted in the destruction of or damage to the equipment;

--The lack of licensing of highway activity, particularly the licensing of those who are interested in developing passenger services by taxi, small van or truck.

Because of these factors, our transport capacity is not equal to the great demand placed on it and this has resulted in the increase in illegal transport.

The experimental "Express Service," introduced early this year, is an example of an activity to combat illegal transport.

The results of this experiment are encouraging and it will gradually be extended to zones with a larger population concentration; for example, Patrice Lumumba, George Dimitrov and Hulene districts.

Another step to be taken soon is the licensing of highway transport activity.

Steps to rehabilitate the transport fleet through technical assistance agreements and the replacement of broken down equipment are starting points for the gradual and complete elimination of the "Chapa 100's," in both urban and inter-urban transport.

Upgrading Manpower

Question: There are many complaints from the public about the attitude of the public transport workers. In addition, there is a general deterioration of the urban and interurban public transport system. What prospects are there for improving this sector?

Answer: We hear these complaints on both sides, both from the public and from the public transport workers.

The first steps have already been taken and, here again, I could mention the "Express Service"; the workers employed in it have attended a seminar on public relations.

These seminars will be offered to other workers and if improper attitudes persist, the penalties will be severe.

Regarding the general deterioration of the public transport system, it has already been discussed and explained here.

With regard to the prospects for improving the system, in addition to the "Express Service," we are reorganizing the TPU [Urban Public Transport].

Then, too, the licensing of highway transport activity will alleviate the shortage of urban and interurban public transport.

As a final note, I should add that the success of the measures now undertaken depends basically on the role entrusted to the transportation and communications workers. The workers and technicians must be upgraded. We are in the process of conducting a manpower survey, which will lead to the upgrading of the Mozambican cadres and the use of [foreign] cooperants for this upgrading, in specific and controlled terms.

The cooperants must bear in mind that they have a contractual obligation to provide real and effective training for Mozambican workers in their field of professional activity.

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CS0: 3442/138

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF NACALA-LICHINGA RAILWAY NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Apr 87 p 8

[Text] The yellowish top of a sunflower protrudes absurdly from the now destroyed car at one of the flag-stops of the railroad station in Lichinga, in Niassa Province.

The sunflower rises amid ashes that were once a load of lumber. The bandits, financed by South Africa, destroyed it some months ago in an ambush, and the railway personnel hauled it to that flag-stop.

Beside it, there is a security coach; there is no other car, much less a locomotive, left at the station. All the others were taken to Cuamba, at the junction of the Nacala and Malawi lines, and the one to Lichinga.

The station's facilities are fancy, but no one is there purchasing tickets piled up in the station chief's office. Recently, but few trains have shown up in Lichinga.

In the past, the traffic was normal. Trains, arriving from Nacala, carried goods to supply Niassa with fuel, salt, soap, machinery, and chemical products. There is almost no industry in Niassa, which is why all the products had been carried by rail.

The line was slow (24 hours or longer to make the trip), but it was reliable.

Now, the sabotage by the armed bandits in Nampula Province has caused the trains coming from the coast almost never to reach Lichinga. Up until last month, not one train arrived in Lichinga from Nacala this year. During the same period in 1986, Lichinga had received two trains.

The station chief knows by heart how many locomotives have arrived in this town during the past 2 years: 14 in 1986, and only eight in 1985. But there is every indication that this year may prove to be worse than 1985.

The bandits do not attack the trains. They merely interfere in the route to the west of the city of Nampula. The line is in a poor state of repair, and it does not take a great deal of effort to remove the lightest track.

Hence, for a train to travel from Nampula to Lichinga, it must carry a crew of workers, tracks, and ties. When the train reaches a point at which the line ends, the workers install the ties and tracks, and the train moves slowly. This operation is carried out so that they can again remove the repaired section and repeat the process.

The last train from Nampula took 30 days to reach Lichinga. A section of fencing 7 kilometers west of the city of Nampula is considered to have disappeared.

However, the trains can travel in one direction or another on the Entre-Lagos routes, on the Malawi border with the district of Cuamba, where the line to Lichinga is taken. The last train from Cuamba to Lichinga arrived on 6 March. But it took 5 days to travel 262 kilometers, owing to the condition of the line, covered with weeds.

This has resulted from a lack of maintenance. The maintenance teams are working 40 kilometers apart from one another; however, the workers are not prepared to protect themselves from the bandits' attacks while they perform their jobs.

In Lichinga alone, there are 53 workers who, because they have so few trains to work on, have been removed from their normal duties to work on a farm of the enterprise.

It will be possible, through this means, to at least guarantee the food supply and perhaps the sale of surpluses to other Lichinga residents.

2909

CSO: 3442/139

LABOR MINISTER URGES RAPID DISSEMINATION OF PRE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] The labor minister, Aguiar Mazula, urged the party and state leadership cadres in Sofala and Cabo Delgado Provinces to mobilize the process of disseminating the measures of the Economic Recovery Program [PRE] introduced into the country at the beginning of January. According to the minister, the rapid publicizing of those measures, particularly those which have direct effects on the lives of individuals, especially peasants, will make it possible to acquire a new awareness and, consequently, to generate a response to the new situation.

The head of the Labor Ministry gave a reminder that the secret to the success of the PRE lies in the rural area, where it will be necessary to release local initiatives and give an incentive for production, so as to correct the mistakes and deviations committed, for the purpose of halting the decline in our economy as quickly as possible. Visits to production units to explain the essence of the PRE to workers were part of the program for the seminars held in Sofala and Cabo Delgado under the direction of the labor minister, Aguiar Mazula, who had meanwhile already returned to Maputo.

Participating in the Sofala seminar were high-ranking provincial party and state officials, directors of enterprises, secretaries of Motivation Groups, and some workers in general, coming from various parts of the province.

The question that the labor minister always had to answer was: what will the chances be of paying the workers' retroactive wages, if the enterprises don't even have enough money for their workers' pay?

Aguiar Mazula replied, on various occasions: "The PRE states that the enterprise has to produce wages, and for that very reason, there is no pay without production. Of course, the government will invest, but only for those who really ensure greater production."

What Must Be Done Now

In Sofala Province at the present time, for the total fulfillment of the new measures, it is essential that the physical planning, and geography and land census services conduct a survey in each district on the use of available land.

The information on the regulations in the Land Law must be widely publicized and probed, in all the districts and localities, so that it may be stringently and effectively assessed. For this purpose, the organization of other seminars has already begun, to clear up the doubts expressed by the population.

The participants in the meeting admit the obstacle represented by the armed bandits to the materialization of the goals set in the Economic Recovery Program; and hence they urged that the activities to explore the jungle be intensified.

"The people want to produce food, but how, and where?" This is a question posed by anyone in the capital of Sofala at present, when discussing the PRE. During the course of the debates at the seminar, this point was also given special attention; although there have been reports claiming that these people have been released from the captivity of the armed bandits.

However, the people who should be the decisive labor for agricultural production, for example, are currently suffering from various kinds of illness caused by the long time that they lived in the jungle.

Meanwhile, medicines and food are urgently needed; while at the same time efforts must be expended to send productive elements. As everyone knows, the district of Chibabava, the largest producer of cashew nuts, among other crops, has the largest number of persons assigned (nearly 98,500); followed by the districts in the northern region, Caia, Marromeu, Marringue, Gorongosa, Chemba, and Cheringoma.

Open Dealing With Problems

In Cabo Delgado, the seminar, which was typified by an open dealing with the problems affecting the economic area, with the expression of direct doubts by various cadres, covering, fundamentally, three different parts of the program, namely, with a discussion of the background that is directly or indirectly a cause of the economic weakness currently being experienced by the country, the goals of the program, and group studies and debates in a plenary session.

The labor minister, in discussing the problems affecting the country's economic development, gave a brief retrospective account of the damage caused by the war instigated against us by South Africa, through direct and indirect means, using the armed bandits. He considered this the main reason for the decline of the economy in Mozambique.

Aguar Mazula emphasized, however, that, in addition to the war, there are other factors which, although not decisive, are linked with our reality. He then cited the problem affecting the productive sectors, the passive attitude of the cadres leading the workers, and the lack of incentives for the peasants, who constitute the leading element for development. In one explanation or another, that member of the government always used statistical figures and data to explain and demonstrate the point that he was arguing, to give the participants a better understanding.

In the productive area, Aguiar Mazula cited local examples to warrant the lack of profitability in certain enterprises and the damage that this entails for the state, owing to the large deficits, in many instances caused by a passive attitude on the part of the enterprise managers and by the surplus work force.

"I don't know of any profitable enterprise in Cabo Delgado," claimed the labor minister, subsequently proving the fact with some figures. The Cabo Delgado Cotton Enterprise has 6,000 workers, with a wage fund of 117,000 contos, in contrast to income amounting to 16,000 contos. The Muaguida Enterprise has a wage fund of 15,000 contos, as opposed to income totaling 5,000 contos; Chipembe has 63,000 contos in a wage fund, compared to 31,500 contos of income. N'Guri has an income of 5,000 contos, as opposed to a wage fund of 20,000 contos.

"This is how most of the Cabo Delgado enterprises are operating. We have been told that there are 5,000 fishermen in Pemba; but we know that there is a fish shortage. It is a good thing for us to know this, so that we can gauge our real situation," commented Aguiar Mazula, confronted with an amazed silence evident in the expressions of many of those who, for the first time, were assessing the size of the problems relating to agricultural production in that part of the country.

Then the labor minister described the general features of the Economic Recovery Program in all sectors; pointing out that it was not a plan, because it contains nothing new, but rather a program aimed at correcting the mistakes made and providing indicators for a new reality.

Three task forces were set up to discuss the issues: wages and prices, health, credit and taxes. Based on the summaries made by the groups, submitted on the final day of work, although the program shows somewhat harsh features, they are necessary, and its success necessarily entails the organization of the society and consistency in the positions assumed on the various levels.

Meanwhile, the labor minister and state secretary for cotton directed brief meetings with the population of the Murrebue Administrative Post and the N'Gona District, respectively, signaling the start of the publicizing of the measures contained in the Economic Recovery Program in Cabo Delgado.

2909

CSO: 3442/141

COOPERATION MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

MB281038 Dakar PANA in English 0950 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Maputo, 28 April (AIM/PANA)--Mozambican Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso announced in Maputo yesterday that a National Executive Committee for Emergency (NECE) has been established in Mozambique. The announcement was made during a meeting with representatives of the diplomatic corps to report on developments in the emergency relief programme.

The new body, which is superior to the natural disasters office, will have the task of making political decisions at the central level.

NECE is headed by Veloso, whose deputy is Trade Minister Aranda da Silva. It will have representatives in the ministries of agriculture, health, transport, communications and national defence, which are all collaborating in the emergency programme.

Until now, relief programmes in Mozambique have been coordinated by the Natural Disasters Office.

Veloso said that the international community had made a positive response to the appeal made by the United Nations secretary general, Xavier Perez de Cuellar, for relief aid for the hungry in Mozambique.

The UN coordinator for emergency relief aid to Mozambique, Arturo Hein, told yesterday's meeting that pledges for further aid had been made.

[Words indistinct] UN secretary general's appeal, a donors meeting was held in Geneva at the end of March. That meeting produced pledges of 208 million U.S. dollars for relief aid.

The Mozambican Government estimates that 4.5 million Mozambicans are facing the spectre of hunger. The total population of the country is about 14 million.

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CSO: 3400/669

MOZAMBIQUE

CONSUMERS COMPLAIN ABOUT HIGH PRODUCE PRICES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] The prices charged by vendors in the capital's markets are currently a great concern for most of the residents, who are daily obliged to spend more than they can afford. This was the opinion of several people whom we interviewed in these locales.

In the People's Bazaar, a kilogram of cabbage costs 400 to 450 meticals. A kilogram of onions is 900 to 950 meticals; a coconut is between 125 and 150 meticals; lettuce costs between 700 and 1,000 meticals. A kilogram of tomatoes is 700 to 1,000 meticals.

We asked the opinion of Flora Coliane, a frequent customer of the market, who told us:

"For us housewives, it has become very hard to handle these prices lately. When we consider that we have to cook meals every day, we know it will cost us at least 500 meticals, which we can't afford on our wages."

She added that there are five people in her household, including her young sons. She noted that, in many homes, it is customary to try to guarantee just one full meal a day, and the rest of them are just light snacks.

"Because I don't have enough money, in many cases I prefer to buy some products by the mound, even though I'm being gypped out of more money that way.

"Almost every day, I have to buy a bucket of charcoal, at 150 or 300 meticals, a little jar of peanuts for 150 meticals, three tomatoes for 100 meticals and spices for 100 or 200 meticals," she concluded.

Middlemen Benefit Most

In this season when vegetables are in short supply, in particular, the middlemen become "kings" of the markets. The producers, who are guaranteed stalls for any product, have not been selling their own produce lately because these middlemen offer to buy up their product at good prices.

As we learned from an inspector at that market, the producers prefer to turn their products over to the middlemen; this way, the producer does not lose much time at the market because he already has guaranteed customers.

These middlemen, in turn, are free to set their own prices, under the mantle of liberalization. A curious note is that, in the bazaars, it is now unusual to see a product, much less a whole stall, of a consumer cooperative.

Regarding the cooperatives' stalls, we learned that, in the People's Market, they were only in operation for 2 weeks. This is because they were not receiving regular supplies from Hortofruticola.

The other reason was that they lacked the capital.

6362

CSO: 3442/131

TETE GOVERNOR URGES MORE PRODUCTION FROM COOPERATIVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] The governor of Tete Province, Cadmiel Muthemba, recently recommended to the members of the 7 April Cooperative that they expand the production area in order to balance it with the labor existing there. Cadmiel Muthemba left this instruction during a visit that he paid to that collective production farm.

The 7 April Agricultural Cooperative, in the Degue district of the city of Tete, occupies an area of 5 hectares and currently has 50 members. However, it has been learned that construction is under way on infrastructures for the cooperative's agricultural activities, on behalf of its development.

Meanwhile, the peasants from the Degue district are engaged in preparing land to produce vegetables, aimed at minimizing the effects of the famine caused by the prolonged drought.

According to the peasants from the cooperative and family sectors, this activity will be carried out with great difficulty, owing to the lack of water; because the volume of flow of the Zambeze River has declined considerably, to some extent hampering the utilization of its water for irrigation.

The shortage of tomato, kale, and onion seed constitutes a problem that the peasants have not yet solved.

2909

CSO: 3442/139

MOZAMBIQUE

MOATIZE TO RELOCATE 7,000 DISPLACED PEOPLE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] More than 7,000 people displaced by the war are being transferred from the Moatize reception center to the locale of Benga, Tete Province, where they will be producing the food for their subsistence and no longer be solely dependent on donations. According to Nicolau Zalimba, first secretary of the party and administrator of Moatize Province, the situation of the war refugees continues to be grave and troubling. The Moatize Center receives more than 50 people a day from various points in Tete Province and other zones, because of the criminal activities of the armed bandits.

The process of transferring the war refugees from the Moatize Center to Benga, about 16 kilometers from the city of Tete, is being conducted by the party and government organs in the province, in coordination with the Department for Prevention of and Combat against Natural Disasters [DPCCN]

Our news staff was informed of this some days ago by Nicolau Zalimba, when a delegation of "Christian Aid" and the Christian Council of Mozambique paid a 2-day working visit to Tete Province.

According to a spokesman for the Christian Council of Mozambique, the purpose of the visit by the "Christian Aid" delegation, led by journalist Tom Minney, was basically to get a first hand view and gather information about the precarious conditions in which the many war refugees in Tete Province are living, so they may study the possibilities for assistance.

Visit to Main Refugee Center

The "Christian Aid" delegation visited Moatize District, where the main center for war refugees in Tete Province is located. The social conditions for the people displaced by the war are extremely precarious there; although the center is functioning in the Mozambique Railway terminal, with a total of 66 railway cars, the people have nowhere to sleep.

The situation is further aggravated by the fact that the center is currently receiving about 50 war refugees daily from various districts in Tete Province. There are others who fled from the criminal acts of the armed bandits and took refuge in neighboring countries, specifically Malawi and Zambia.

Despite the outstanding efforts of the party and government organs in Tete Province, in coordination with the DPCCN, the living conditions of the war refugees in Moatize tend to be deteriorating because, aside from the fact that many people have no shelter for the night, the Moatize center has become a focus of diseases.

Most of the war refugees living at the center fled from the terrorist action of the armed bandits without even managing to bring away any of their belongings, which means the people are now totally dependent on the assistance provided by the DPCCN.

This situation led the agencies responsible for providing aid to the refugees to study ways of improving their living conditions, by integrating them in the Benga locale.

"The process of reintegrating some displaced people began last week and more than 1,100 people have already been moved. We hope to reintegrate these refugees in Benga because the conditions there are good for agricultural production," District Administrator Zalimba said, adding: "We concluded that these people should not be solely dependent on food aid, but should also be producing something to guarantee their subsistence."

As we said, Benga is a locale in the Moatize District, about 16 kilometers from the city of Tete; 4 years ago it was functioning as a center for war refugees, but because of the activities of the armed bandits, the people who were then living in that locale were obliged to abandon their homes and belongings and flee to the Moatize Refugee Center, which offered more security.

We were told that, starting last year, security and calm returned to Benga, because the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM) launched a relentless offensive against the bandits who were attempting to prevent the people from producing for their social welfare.

This last Sunday, for example, an attempted attack by the armed bandits was frustrated by the prompt and speedy intervention of the Armed Forces, which drove the bandits out of the locale in disorderly retreat.

Production Tools

Both at the War Refugee Center in Moatize and in Benga, the residents have stressed the urgent need for some farm implements with which to begin a new life.

Some war refugees who spoke with our reporter said that, if they had the production tools, such as hoes, scythes, axes and seed, they could be producing enough for their subsistence.

"If I had the good luck to be relocated in Benga, I would be very happy, because I have heard it is a zone with excellent conditions for farming. The 5 kilograms of corn meal which we receive every 10 days through the DPCCN amount to nothing," Celestina Colone told NOTICIAS. She is experiencing the harsh effects of the criminal activities of the armed bandits.

Celestina Colone was assistant secretary of the Organization of Mozambican Women and a peasant in Chiuta District. Like others, she was forced to abandon her house and her belongings because of a bandit attack in Chiuta District on 30 January 1987. She reported that, in that attack, the armed bandits stole everything and burned all the houses.

After taking refuge in Zambia for several days, she recently managed to return to this country with some companions and she is now living under very bad conditions in the Moatize War Refugee Center. Because she did not find a comfortable spot, she spends the nights under a huge baobab tree, together with her family.

Throughout her conversation with us, she kept insisting that she would like a place where she could make a garden, because she is accustomed to living by the sweat of her brow.

Many other refugees who spoke with this reporter said they only needed some land and some tools, because they could not spend their lives depending solely on aid from the DPCCN. This is a natural reaction, considering that this is not a favorable situation for them.

6362

CS0: 3442/131

REFUGEES FROM MALAWI ARE RESETTLED IN BENGHA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] The beaten dirt road leading to Bengha, in Tete Province, northwestern Mozambique, shows a devastating appearance, with expanses of fields covered with already withered ears of corn, living proof of the meager rainfall in Tete during the current agricultural year.

The burning midday sun beat down on us. Tete has the reputation of being the hottest region of Mozambique.

Ironically there is a vast amount of water in the bed of the voluminous Zambeze River which crosses Tete Province; but there is no irrigation system.

In Bengha, the Revobue River joins the Zambeze, in an area where a camp has been set up for Mozambicans displaced from their areas of origin as a result of the action by armed bandits from South Africa.

In the past, Bengha was a village, but now only seven of its original families remain on the site; the others left immediately after the armed bandits began their operations near the area.

The military situation is better now, but Bengha has new inhabitants. They consist of 1,063 persons who have recently returned from Malawi, where they had taken refuge in September of last year, when the armed bandits organized a massive infiltration aimed against Malange district, in Zambezia Province, on the Malawi border.

Bengha is only one of three centers for persons displaced by war, located in the district of Moatize.

Some of the displaced persons occupied abandoned dwellings in Bengha, while other less lucky ones had to build their own huts; and the local authorities are considering the possibility of distributing at least 1 hectare of land to each family in Bengha. But, while waiting for this to happen, the Bengha refugees are relying on the food assistance sent to them, and many complain that the amount of food reaching the site is inadequate.

A common phenomenon for most of the Mozambicans displaced by war is the marked clothing shortage; one can observe women wearing sacks in Benga.

The water supply is extremely short, inasmuch as it is consumed coming directly from the river, without any sanitary treatment; and this is probably one of the main reasons for the high incidence of diarrhea in that locality.

The local health station does not appear to be well supplied, but the station's workers were optimistic about the situation possibly improving soon; they say: "maybe even tomorrow."

The station treats an average of 50 persons per day. "Perhaps more would come if we had more medicines," remarked Rosario Matos, a medical technician who works in the area.

There are essential medical services which are strictly observed at the center, such as the vaccination of children and the distribution of oral rehydration salts to prevent diarrhea among children.

Araque Ramon, chief of the small military unit stationed in Benga, described the situation in the area as "calm," but groups of bandits have made their appearance sporadically. As he noted, on 1 March armed bandits infiltrated the village, where they stole chickens. At a distance of 3 kilometers from the village, they found people working on their farms, killing four men and abducting 16 women.

2909

CSO: 3442/139

RETURNEE DESCRIBES NOMADIC EXISTENCE AMONG REFUGEE CAMPS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Official statistics reveal that nearly 1.2 million Mozambicans have been displaced owing to the armed bandits' activity in Mozambique, backed by South Africa.

Most of these individuals have been displaced more than once, because the sites where they took refuge previously were also targets of bandit attacks.

In Tete, the province in northwestern Mozambique, through which the latter country forms a border with Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, Luis Dandalico, aged 37, describes this nomadic situation forced on thousands of persons in Mozambique by the war instigated by South Africa.

Dandalico lived in the town of Caia, on the southern shore of the Zambeze River, in Sofala Province, which he left, together with other fellow countrymen, when the town was attacked by the bandits on 16 December 1985.

During the attack, the relatively small unit of the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM) was unable to restrain the onslaught, and the local military commander ordered everyone to cross to the other shore of the river, which was safer.

On that occasion, Dandalico lost his wife and three children, who were abducted by the bandits, and to date he has not learned anything about them.

Upon their arrival on the river's northern shore, the refugees from Caia did not find sufficient food.

The lack of food forced the former Caia residents to hike the distance along the river until 28 January 1986, when they reached the district of Mutarara, in Tete Province, where they remained temporarily surviving on food assistance.

Later Mutarara became a major refugee center, housing not only persons arriving from Caia, but also those from various locations infested by armed bandits in Manica and Zambezia Provinces, in the north-central region of Mozambique.

On 23 September 1986, the refuge in Mutarara ended for all those individuals. At about 0500 hours local time (0300 hours universal time), the district headquarters was attacked,; and, by 2100 hours, when the FPLM had used up all of its ammunition, the bandits occupied the town.

Then, thousands of people fled to Vila Nova da Fronteira. on the border with Malawi; but, on 26 September, the bandits occupied it as well, forcing a greater flow of Mozambican refugees into Malawi.

Dandalico recalls: "In Malawi, we spent days of misery. The food was insufficient. Every week, they gave each person a cup of corn meal; and when the people asked for food, the Malawi soldiers beat them," he remarks; adding that he saw children being hurt in the lines to receive food.

There was malnutrition at the refugee center in Mankhokwe, Malawi, and Dandalico claims to have seen people die of disease and lack of sufficient food.

He left the Mankhokwe camp on 18 November, taking a train to Blantyre, where he was carried with other refugees on buses organized by the Mozambican Government to Moatize, where they arrived on 20 November.

Since then, Dandalico has been living in a train car; he is one of the nearly 8,000 persons living under the most unhealthful conditions at an old yard of the Mozambique Railway, in Moatize.

Now that Caia has been liberated in the course of joint military operations on the part of Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces, Dandalico wants to return to his place of origin, and possibly try to become reunited with his family.

2909

CSO: 3442/139

PLIGHT OF MNR VICTIMS FROM CATIPO CENTER DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Dr Ines Boaventura, director of the Tete Provincial Hospital, constantly apologized for arriving 90 minutes late for our meeting.

That morning she had been called to perform an emergency operation, which she made a point of explaining. The patient was a 19-year old youth whose left leg had been fractured in two places. He was hit by bullets on 14 March, when MNR [Mozambican National Resistance] armed bandits attacked the displaced persons center in Catipo, in the district of Moatize, nearly 50 kilometers north of the city of Tete.

Gangrene had formed in the youth's leg, and Dr Boaventura and one of her colleagues, a Vietnamese surgeon, were forced to amputate it. She claimed: "We could have operated sooner, but we had no blood of his type until today."

Other Catipo victims are in the hospital, mainly women and children, attesting to whom the armed bandits select as targets.

Deolinda, a peasant woman who appears to be in her 50's, is lying on her bed with her chest covered by bandages. Something heavy fell on her during the MNR attack, perhaps the fragments of a rocket.

The object removed part of her left breast and fractured four ribs. A tube emerged from the bandages to a receptacle on the floor. Her lung is being drained.

Deolinda appears seriously ill to me, but the doctors are optimistic and claim that her condition has improved during the past few days.

Bossi is an 18-month old child with serious skull injuries. He was struck by a fragment in Catipo. He is also an orphan, because the bandits murdered his mother.

Rita, aged 4, was injured in a previous attack by the armed bandits, on 26 January. And armed bandit hit her with a machete or similar implement, inflicting a blow on her head which fractured her skull. The doctors removed the bandage from the top of her head and we could see that she still has an extremely serious injury.

"There are no soldiers here; only people," declared the Vietnamese surgeon. The hospital has treated people who have been savagely mutilated by the MNR. The doctors recall cases of patients whose noses and ears have been cut off. The most recent such case entered the Tete Hospital in July 1986.

There are other young victims of another type in the hospital. They are the children with malnutrition, pathetic shapes of skin and bone. They too are victims of the South African aggression, inasmuch as the food shortage in Tete is due largely to the armed banditry in the fertile areas of the province's northern section.

Dr Boaventura claims that between 80 and 85 percent of all the children in the pediatrics infirmaries are malnourished.

When I entered the infirmary, little Joao Eusebio had just been admitted. He looks younger than his 26 months of age, and cries constantly. There seems to be no flesh on his body.

He will be treated with a high protein mixture containing sugar, milk, and vegetable oil; and Dr Boaventura estimates that it will take between 2 and 3 months to restore him to any degree of health.

That is, if he survives; because some of the children admitted here require necessary treatment and the constant malnutrition is still one of the leading causes of death among children at the hospital.

When we passed through the pediatrics infirmary, there were also views of children like skeletons, suffering from emaciation, or with rickets of their limbs or withered cheeks, indicative of the protein deficiency disease, "kwashiorkor." Many have their mothers or other family members with them constantly.

Many are suffering from diseases other than malnutrition, since an undernourished child is highly susceptible to infections.

Oramas, 1 year old, has tuberculosis as well as emaciation. Diarrhea is obviously a contributing factor in his rickets condition, wherein bones threaten to emerge outside his skin.

This is the second time that he has been admitted to the hospital. The first time, he was at the brink of death, but with treatment, he recovered. However, he was at home only a few weeks when his nutritional state deteriorated again.

Feeding instructions are given to the mothers, but sometimes they are unable to carry them out, because they have not succeeded in procuring the necessary food, especially if for any reason the children are not breastfed with mother's milk. Dr Boaventura remarked: "So, the child returns here; it is a vicious circle."

2909

CSO: 3442/139

MOZAMBIQUE

PRISON POLICY DISCUSSED BY NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 15 Mar 87 pp 8-9

[Text of interview with Jose Maiopue, national director of prisons, by Albano Naroromele, date and place not given]

[Text] Although it is a long way from being achieved, the reintegration of the convict into society is an issue of concern to the government. It is accomplished by breaking away from the principle of pure and simple repression and, subsequently, by seeing to it that the prisons are no longer human repositories. But how is this done? These are some of the basic considerations taken up in an interview granted to DOMINGO by Jose Albano Maiopue, national director of prisons.

DOMINGO: When and how did the process of creating the provincial prisons begin? What has been the situation in the sector up to now?

National Director of Prisons: Legally, there is no such designation. There are the central prisons (Beira and Maputo), the judicial district prisons (other cities) and the municipal prisons (in the district seats). The designation "provincial prison" came about with the creation of the provincial people's courts and in a later context of discussion regarding a future personnel classification for the prison sector.

The courts have grown. Huge investments have been made in the courts, but the prisons have remained the same. Cadres were trained for the courts and, much to the contrary, the prisons are poorly staffed. Among other reasons, we note the fact that many of these employees are imbued with the colonial view of justice and the prison employee is not always shown much respect, and there is this whole business of the gradual drain on our nation by neighboring South Africa and Swaziland.

The prison system was short of personnel and none were being trained. We have to do a little more in the way of training personnel for the prisons. We are thinking of initiating a course this year. We have some funds and we are asking for the necessary support. I believe it is possible to institute training on a national level. We have the minimal funds.

DOMINGO: What were the government's goals, then and now?

Director: The government's goals then and now are the same: to promote reeducation and break away from pure repression. The government believes, and reasonably, that prisons should no longer be human warehouses and that it is necessary to work with these individuals so they can have a sound place in society when they are released, to persuade them to abstain from antisocial behavior; in short, to change their outlook on life. It is the rehabilitation of the inmate, which is a long way from being achieved, that concerns the government.

We do what we can with what we have. We do not even have a specialist in the sector. We have the good will, but this is not enough. Many of our guards are simply watchdogs and sometimes bad ones, without any training in the field. Except for the Central Prison of Maputo, the facilities at our disposal for the education and professional training of the inmates are lamentable. You have been in the provinces and you have seen them. We know that we have to make improvements, but where are the means? Then there is the question of producing a food supply to achieve self-sufficiency. How can we allow the prisons to be just another burden in our already troubled socioeconomic circumstances? We have to break away from this, in order to comply with the party and state guidelines, and this will only be possible if the prisons are viewed as an integral part of the society. We cannot achieve growth by ourselves. We have been struggling for a year to be granted some hearings. We are certainly not going to solve the big problems this way!

DOMINGO: To reeducate the inmate for work; this is the principle underlying this process. What areas of production is the National Directorate of Prisons [DNP] placing its hopes in?

Director: Yes, this is one of the principles that we are interested in realizing. We want to turn talk into action. We intend to wager both on education and on professional training. This is most noticeable at the Central Prison of Maputo, because there we have the minimal facilities to train carpenters, stone masons, metalworkers, painters and so on. It is necessary to give the inmates a profession, because most of the prison population is untrained. And here we have a problem of means. We do not have the equipment. True, we are making an effort to acquire some on the local market.

We have received a donation from CARITAS and we think we will be receiving more from some international organizations which are evaluating some of our programs. But the determining factor in this process is manpower, which we lack. If we want to train [inmates], we have to have a minimum number of trained cadres.

DOMINGO: Based on the results to date, do the central organs of the prison system feel they can state with authority that the provincial prisons, as an institution, are a reality? Are there examples?

Director: There are examples, among which I could justly note those of Tete, Beira and Xai-Xai. We could also mention Maputo, but I believe this would not be justified because, with the means at its disposal, we should be seeing more and better results. Tete, in particular, deserves honorable mention. The cadres there are receptive to our directives and we are going to try to match their performance elsewhere.

They are really encouraging. You know, this has a lot to do with the provincial organs, and they have given us the greatest support in Tete. We can say with assurance that, in Tete, we are making a strong contribution in supplying food to the city.

DOMINGO: The local directors say that everything really gained momentum because of the personal dedication of the national director. Is that true?

Director: I don't think they are right. It is true that we are responsible for directing them, for supporting them, for attending to their needs, and we are doing this. The tolerable results that you had an opportunity to observe are, to some extent, the result of our organizational work, in which we had to take the lead because this is our responsibility.

The creation, within the prisons, of a sector responsible for professional training, in coordination with the cooperatives, state companies and private enterprise, is among the things we would like to accomplish.

Although our contacts at the central level with the Education Ministry have not yet had much positive effect, we have seen some good results in the provinces. Last year, for example, the Education Ministry loaned us some cadres in the provinces. We have purchased some tractors, as a result of a prompt response from the General Directorate of MECANAGRO [Agricultural Machinery Company], whose understanding has been laudable. We have acquired some boats, without placing a burden on the state budget.

We have pleaded with the Defense Ministry for uniforms for our personnel. Our trips to the provinces have resulted in the turnover of relatively large tracts of land to the provincial prisons. Still, to say that the improvement in the system is owing to the personal efforts of the national director is not true. The credit goes to directors Marrengula, in Tete Province, Tsucane, in Beira Province, Chambal, in Xai-Xai, and to the provincial organs for their prompt response. If what they are saying were true, then all the prisons would be as good as the ones in Tete Province, because our efforts have been the same in every case.

DOMINGO: In five provinces, I did not find cadres managing production, but prison guards and inmates taking the role of manager. Won't the scope of the production potential in the prisons catch the director of prisons by surprise in the future?

DOMINGO: You are right. We do not have managers. When his excellency, the president of the republic, visited the Prison Directorate last December, he brought up this question. We are not just going to be surprised; we are already caught by surprise. The situation lends itself to considerable fraud. It was for want of proper management that the assets of the central prisons of Beira and Maputo were dissipated.

The whereabouts of much of the Mabalane equipment is unknown; we don't know who made off with it. In fact, we must continue to work to organize our sector. We know that we are not a priority, but we are a sector which requires attention. We don't have the human resources which we need. We have asked the

Education Ministry for some cadres, who are beginning to arrive. Meanwhile, we don't intend to stop; we are going to keep working. We even plan to participate in the country's Economic Recovery Program.

The experience of recent years has encouraged us to continue to demand support from all sides. We believe that we do not need to be destitute to receive this support. What we want is a little base. It is impossible to run a quality agricultural program and control the results without an agronomist. We are very willing to work, but we can't do everything, so we are asking for manpower support, minimal support.

DOMINGO: In one of the provincial prisons--I believe it was Pemba--I saw a well-dressed prisoner talking disrespectfully to a prison guard who was almost in tatters, although he was armed with a pistol. It seems that, with this kind of appearance, the guards have trouble imposing discipline on the inmates, don't they?

Director: You were really seeing us from the inside and this pleases us. We don't want to brag about our successes; we have many problems, some of which are linked to the country's economic situation and other problems which are our own, cultural problems. We had a uniform that was even deluxe for the prison guards. The cloth had to be imported, but there were money problems and we were obliged to go to the Defense Ministry. We asked, we demanded and we won. Our staff now has uniforms!

But this is not everything. While it is true that clothing lends authority, it is also true that it is not the determining factor. The guards have to impose their authority. The chiefs of the guards have this function. We have uniforms, but there are still guards who are poorly dressed. They don't honor the uniform and they go around looking seedy, without buttons on their uniforms. There are cultural problems here.

On the other hand, there is a certain disregard of the fact that we are a repressive organization. We have reminded our personnel of this. They must take repressive measures when necessary, but this discipline must be reasonable and timely. No excesses! The party and government do not want illegalities. We have to treat them like the prisoners they are. But, in the interest of truth, we can say that there has been progress and we look to the future with hope and honest optimism. Some of the guards will be dedicated and others will have to leave the force.

DOMINGOS: In five provinces, I saw prison guards who had not received appointments and were on the temporary payroll. In Nampula, there are even guards who have not been paid for several months and the director himself is living very poorly. Isn't the DNP ignoring an important aspect of the creation of provincial prisons?

Director: These are other problems. There is the problem of appointments, but we cannot wait until they come. We have been using the proceeds from the production at the more advanced prisons to invest in other ones. The case of Nampula is peculiar. They tell us very little about their problems. They

They live with them in Nampula and they don't look for local solutions. We have had many problems with Nampula.

Up to now, they have not asked for money! The other prisons, with fewer means than Nampula, have met their payroll without our help. They are productive because the conditions are there and they don't wait around for the "father." We went to Nampula and we worked with some provincial organs. They should continue this work.

The Nampula Prison does not have very fertile land around it. Some cadres are showing resistance and we are taking steps. When you talk about the director living under very bad conditions, I believe you. But the cadres have to struggle along like the others do. The problem of wages is dependent on the Finance Ministry, which has still not forwarded its wage guidelines to us.

DOMINGO: The new prison policy [illegible] prison centers (open fields) instead of cells. If the traditional reeducation centers exist, why the proliferation of prison farms?

Director: Proliferation? Last year we gave orders to limit the prison farms to two per province and I don't think this is proliferation. The traditional prison does not lend itself to the goals which the government has outlined. We can't expand agricultural activity within the walls of the prisons, where we also lack rooms in which to hold classes and even any area for improvising classrooms.

On the other hand, the law permits private or state entities to establish work contracts with the prisons, through which the latter supply manpower, and we have had problems with escapes. The ideal would be if we had a way to transport the people, the inmates, to the fields but, as you know, the transportation problem is one of our bottlenecks. It is grim to hunt down convicts. But the results are encouraging. There are errors and sad incidents, but I don't believe this justifies giving up the program.

DOMINGO: Director, how can you convince the society of the need to "reeducate the convict for work" by giving him freedom in the prison?

Director: I suppose I have already answered this question in part. I would only tell you that the inmates of prison centers are not free. I believe I should talk a little bit about this. The convicts who go to the prison centers are those who are seen to be farther along in the rehabilitation process. We have guidelines not to put those with criminal records in the prison centers. They should be kept in disciplinary cells.

There are cases of pledges which are often difficult to guarantee. The prison centers should be understood within the context of a system of penitentiary treatment. The inmates enter the prisons and they are kept there for a time. to enable the prison administrator to evaluate their conduct. Only then do they go to the prison farms; if their behavior proves negative, they are returned to the traditional cells.

They are not free, no sir. Leaving a prison center without the proper documentation will be considered unlawful flight and lead to a lengthier sentence.

The district organs must support us in this process, reporting suspicious activities to the prisons, to the prison staffs.

DOMINGO: Except that, in Beira, I learned that, for each 10 inmates of the Savane center with work contracts, at least 5 fled on the first day. Doesn't this mean that, because of the principle of "reeducating the convict for work," society must be prepared to face, one day, half the prison population, which has escaped?

Director: I think this has happened because of mistakes in the selection of inmates. You know, you have to be trained in the psychology of the inmate. This is why I say that we do not have the human resources. An inmate may behave extremely well until the moment when he is granted this benefit. For example, in the Maputo Central Prison, we had an inmate who was in charge of the files and he did an excellent job. We relied on him for some projects and he even went out to make purchases for the operation of the section, as a way of getting around the manpower shortage. But one day he ran away. We were all astonished.

We don't want to turn them loose in the population, no, because of the simple fact that our lives would be in danger too. I think you know that, last year, the national director of prisons in Portugal was shot down in the doorway of his house. We understand the concern of the people, which is a legitimate concern, but it must be said that any work with inmates implies risk and we are doing everything possible to see that the public is not at risk, too.

DOMINGO: In Cabo Delgado, there are citizens who have been in prison awaiting trial for more than a year. They are unhappy, unhappier than the others, but they are being assigned to responsible positions. How do you "reeducate the inmate by work" under these conditions?

Director: I am not the person to respond to this, but I believe I can say something, because I have also been a magistrate. Today, a judge has three or four trials a day and there was a time when we even had trial marathon campaigns, which were somewhat prejudicial to the reflection and calm consideration that this work requires. But it was necessary; the situation was serious.

I don't know what was going on with those inmates. Look, when I was in Niassa, I had some cases of this kind. There are cases that come from the districts with inadequate paper work and sometimes the crime or crimes which they deal with do not allow for bail. In such cases, the magistrates often have to produce the evidence. They have to summon people who do not appear, for various reasons: transportation, the war, problems locating their place of residence and so on. Meanwhile, by law, the defendant cannot be released; the penalty [for his crime] may be 8 years or more!

This may not apply to the specific case of Pemba. If you tell me it is impossible to rehabilitate a malcontent, I will have to agree with you--I would have to admit it is difficult. In fact, freedom is a serious issue. There are impediments, however. Those who make war on us do not want us to be free; they do not respect our freedom.

DOMINGO: In Beira, the Central Prison is inside the city, in an inhabited area and one which is very busy, because of the people's market and public services. From the street, anyone can see the prisoners in the cells, some of whom are using foul language. Do you have any comments about this?

Director: Comments! I want to tell you that we are building prisons and we get one that have already been built. The Beira Prison is in the city and we would be much happier if it weren't. Incidentally, it is not the only one. There are the cases of Tete, Quelimane, Lichinga, Xai-Xai, Penha and Inhambane. It is a real problem. The situation in Beira is not a pleasant spectacle. I don't know why they built the prison there, but I believe the situation was even more disagreeable in the past. Today, the prison administrators, through punitive measures, are seeing that the public is not subjected to the negative effects of a mistake of urbanization, which our government was not responsible for.

DOMINGO: I found children and adults thrown together in the same ward and even in the same cells, not to mention women and men in the same prison. One result is that minors are forced to "marry" with adults; they are threatened with reprisals, deprived of food and so on, if they refuse. Since, I believe, this not the norm in prisons such as you are attempting to create, what measures are being considered to correct the situation?

Director: This is another serious problem. The colonial regime had a regulation providing for correctional institutions for juvenile delinquents, but it came to nothing, at least here in Mozambique. This issue is being discussed at the levels of the Education, Justice and Health ministries.

There have been some experiments. Muembe and Chiconono re examples. But our work was destroyed by the war. The Chiconono Center, built with the support of international cooperation, is now abandoned. And it was a noteworthy project within the framework of the party and state directives for the prison sector. But we have not given up completely. The agencies in the sector are concerned and a project is to be carried out in Matola.

You will say this will not solve everything and I will tell you it will be a start. Regarding the near inexistence of female sections, I would add that all this has to do with the colonial action in the sector. They did not establish female sections, except in Maputo. Currently, we have a project to build a female center in Hanhane, Matola Province.

6362

CSO: 3442/131

OFFICIALS ATTEND PEQUENOS LIBOMBOS DAM CONSTRUCTION CELEBRATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, hundreds of persons participated at the Pequenos Libombos dam, in Boane, in a fellowship meeting to mark the end of the project. The celebration, which concludes today, was attended by the secretary of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee for administration and cadres, Julio Carrilho; the minister of construction and water, Joao Mario Salomao; and the chairman of the City of Maputo Executive Council, Joao Baptista Cosme; as well as the ambassadors of Italy, France, and Portugal. These countries, together with Brazil, which had no representative at the ceremony, constitute the leading participants in the construction of the Pequenos Libombos dam, the work on which began on 15 February 1983.

This is the first major project resulting from independence and stemming from the decision of the Third FRELIMO Party Congress, made in February 1977. As has been stated by the leaders of our country's party and government, the Pequenos Libombos dam has lofty political, social, and economic significance, and represents the first steps in the direction of converting Umbeluzi and Tembe valleys into a highly developed region.

The main importance of the Pequenos Libombos dam lies in the fact that the storage of water in its lake will make it possible to regulate the volume of flow of the Umbeluzi River in accordance with the dam's low tide; a fundamental requirement to provide the necessary compensation for reinforcing the impoundment of the current water supply for Greater Maputo; anticipating, in the future, the use of 700 cubic meters per hour from the Umbeluzi River.

In addition to this main objective, the economic analysis of the utilization of Pequenos Libombos, the feasibility study on irrigation from the Umbeluzi, and the pre-feasibility study of irrigation of other areas from the lake warrant the conclusion that there is a possibility of irrigating several thousand hectares of land suited for farming at the dam's low and high tide.

During the celebration, which began at nearly 0930 hours, the speakers were representatives from Italy's "Strade Coop Mozambico," and from Portugal's SOREFAME, as well as the inspector of the project, represented by France's Coyne et Bellier. The speakers expressed their views regarding cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique, claiming that the dam construction

was one of the most important periods for learning in depth the problems of the country which was hosting them.

Generally speaking, all of them considered the work accomplished to be useful, and felt honored that their countries had been selected to carry out this great undertaking, with great political and historical significance to the lives of the Mozambican people.

As they declared, the claims are reinforced by the close ties of friendship and solidarity created during the dramatic and, at times, unfortunate events that occurred during the 4 years of execution of the project now completed. The floods of 1984, following tropical depression "Domoina," were recalled as one of the factors contributing to the slight delay in finishing the projects.

Symbol of Daring

The secretary of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee for administration and cadres, Julio Carrilho, considered the completion of the work on the Pequenos Libombos dam a symbol of daring and of the defense capacity of the Armed Forces of Mozambique/FPLM, which could be repeated in other sections of the country. Julio Carrilho addressed hundreds of celebrators, who gathered yesterday at the Libombos dam to mark the end of the work.

Julio Carrilho said that the Pequenos Libombos dam has laid solid foundations for solving the region's problems, in the context of the development of the Umbeluzi valley. He claimed that the growth of the city of Maputo was unthinkable without water; because, during recent decades, its impounding and supply system has become insufficient, among other reasons, because of the meager volume of flow from the Umbeluzi River during the dry season, and also the features of the region, in which the local aquifer reserve is inadequate to allow for a supply to a city such as Maputo.

The CC secretary for administration and cadres also noted that, "we have erected a project for peace and brotherhood," in a brief allusion to the prospects now created upon the completion of the Pequenos Libombos dam.

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CSO: 3442/141

BRIEFS

BANANA HARVEST IN ZONGOENE--The banana harvest is underway in the private plantations in the Zongoene Administrative Post, Xai-Xai District. The inauguration ceremony, held at the "Quinta Laurinda," was led by Tchokiss Munyima, administrator of Xai-Xai. "Quinta Laurinda," which is owned by a private farmer in the area, occupies about 50 hectares, divided among such various crops as rice, corn, peanuts, banana trees and vegetables. In his farming activities, the farm owner uses a team of oxen and two irrigation pumps. He is assisted by seven laborers. In the current agricultural campaign, the farmer lost 6 hectares out of the 10 which had been planted in rice. "With the beginning of the banana harvest, I will have big problems with the lack of transportation to ship my produce, although I think I can count on the support of my working comrades," lamented the farmer. He mentioned another problem, related to the poor grading of this land, which creates difficulties for the proper irrigation of his crops. The farmer has turned a 4-hectare acre over to his seven workers, to grow crops for their own consumption. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Mar 87 p 3] 6362

MAFURRA OUTSTRIPS CASHEW NUTS IN GAZA--For the 1986/1987 agricultural campaign, Gaza Province expects to market only about 80 percent of the planned goal of 6,000 tons of cashew nuts for the current campaign, the Mozambican news agency AIM learned from a source in the Trade Ministry. The source added that, with regard to mafurra, the initial goal for the current campaign, estimated at 21,000 tons, will be surpassed. He noted that "weather factors made it impossible to meet the cashew nut goal, whereas we have produced an abundance of mafurra." He added that part of the mafurra produced in the current campaign had already been shipped to the SABOREL factory. In the 1985/1986 campaign, Gaza Province marketed about 7,000 tons of cashew nuts and 1,500 tons of mafurra. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Mar 87 p 8] 6362

NEW PRICES FOR COPRA, SUNFLOWER, MAFURRA--The National Wage and Price Commission has just set new prices for copra, sunflower and mafurra, according to a notice released in Maputo. [Regarding copra], the price paid to the producer is now 18.00 meticals per kg; the wholesaler will pay 25.00 meticals per kg; and the price charged by the wholesalers and the production units at the loading dock is 43.00 meticals per kg. For sunflower, the price paid to the producer is 50.00 meticals per kg; the purchase price at the door of the production units and on the retail market, sacked, is 60.00 meticals per kg, not including the sacking, and the price at the port of embarkation is 75.00 meticals per kg, not including the sacking. With regard to mafurra, the price paid to the producer is 30.00 meticals per kg. A price schedule has been established according to location, for purchases at the factory door, sacked but not including the sacking. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Apr 87 p 1] 6362

DUTCH MACHINERY, TRUCK DONATION TO GAZA--NOVIBE, a non-governmental Dutch organization, presented a donation to the government of Gaza Province last Tuesday, consisting of two machines to open drainage ditches and two trucks for the well-drilling project in that area of the country. The donation was presented to Francisco Pateguana, governor of Gaza Province, by the NOVIBE representative in that area, who said on that occasion that his organization was prepared to continue to support economic development in Mozambique. In reply, Governor Pateguana acknowledged the gesture of the Dutch organization, declaring that the Dutch government and people have supported Mozambique from the time of the armed struggle for national liberation. He added that the trucks would be sent to the Alto Changara area, in Chibuto District, where work is in progress in Gaza's well-drilling program. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Mar 87 p 3] 6362

PIPES FOR GAZA--This year, 28,8000 linear meters of pressure piping are due to be produced by Lusalite of Mozambique, in Dondo, for the irrigation projects in the Third Congress Region of Gaza. For this purpose, the Agricultural Hydraulic Management Unit will import cement and asbestos required for production, aimed at coping with the problem of the lack of raw material which that enterprise has been confronting recently. At the present time, 3,900 linear meters of piping to be used for the irrigation system in the Macarretane region of the Chokwe district of Gaza Province are being produced at Lusalite of Mozambique, in Dondo. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Apr 87 p 3] 2909

MAFAMBISSE DROUGHT AFFECTS 5,000--Radio Mozambique learned from Mario Madeira, the acting administrator in the region, that over 5,000 persons may suffer from famine if there is no rainfall by the end of this month at the Mafambisse Administrative Post in the district of Dondo. According to his statements, if there is famine, the sugar production could suffer from the effects of a labor shortage due to the migration of various residents to other areas in search of food. It should be noted that most of the population residing in Mafambisse consists of workers at the Mozambique Sugar Enterprise. Something of the kind occurred during 1983, also as a result of the effects of the drought. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Apr 87 p 3] 2909

GDR FOOD AID--A source in the cabinet of the prime minister affirmed that the GDR granted aid to Mozambique worth M5,700 million in foodstuffs. This GDR food aid comes in the wake of the donors conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, last month. The GDR aid program to Mozambique will amount to M31,200 million in 1987. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 28 Apr 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/669

SWAPO OFFICIAL PRAISES SOVIET UNION'S SUPPORT

MB291448 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] SWAPO is to open a permanent representation in the Soviet Union shortly. SWAPO member of the Politburo and secretary for foreign affairs, Comrade Theo-ben Gurirab, made the disclosure in Moscow where he is leading a SWAPO delegation. The delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee in connection with SWAPO's 27th anniversary.

Speaking at a news conference, Comrade Gurirab said the situation in Namibia offers special opportunities for further development of the Namibian people's struggle for independence. Comrade Gurirab also said SWAPO had carried out a number of diplomatic initiatives aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem. He said the People's Liberation Army of Namibia has stepped up its fight against the South African occupation troops in the northern and central southern districts. The leader of the SWAPO delegation said that, guided by the principles of internationalism, the Soviet Union has always rendered support to the Namibian people in their struggle for freedom and independence.

/7358

CSO: 3400/662

NUJOMA SAYS FRG PLANS RADIOACTIVE WASTE DUMP

MB211436 Dakar PANA in French 0930 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Luanda, 21 Apr (APS-ALG/PANA)--Speaking in Luanda, SWAPO president Sam Nujoma, has said that the Pretoria racist regime and the FRG have worked out a secret plan to store radioactive waste in the Namibe desert on the Namibian territory illegally occupied by Pretoria forces.

In a statement broadcast from Luanda on the occasion of SWAPO's 27th anniversary, Nujoma said that officials in Bonn and Pretoria are keeping secret the location where the lethal depot will be constructed. But according to the latest reports, the depot will be built northeast of Luderitz Bay, on the Atlantic coast.

Bonn has agreed to pay Pretoria DM4 million for their consent in the transformation of the Namibe desert into a graveyard of radioactive waste, said Mr Nujoma. He emphasized that Western powers, led by the United States, Great Britain, and the FRG are responsible for the tragedy of the oppressed Namibian people. Sam Nujoma noted that Washington, London, and Bonn are concerned about their strategic interests in southern Africa, which is why they economically, militarily, and diplomatically support the apartheid regime, thus hindering the implementation of mandatory sanctions against Pretoria. Sam Nujoma stated that while solving the Namibian problem in a neocolonialist way, South Africa and its Western protectors are forcibly excluding SWAPO from the process of political settlement by trying to present it in a false light to world opinion, portraying them as a terrorist organization in the eyes of Namibians. He continued by saying that in the 27 years of its existence, SWAPO has transformed itself into the true vanguard of national liberation. Today it is the only force capable of guaranteeing real peace and stability to its country. He emphasized that despite extremely cruel terror and the persecutions carried out by the Pretoria regime, SWAPO has managed to forge a united battlefront for the abolition of colonial order in its country and for the inalienable right of the people to be masters of their fatherland.

/7358

CS0: 3400/662

BIG COMPANIES ASKED TO BID FOR KUDU GASFIELD RIGHTS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Apr 87 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister and First Vice-President, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, yesterday called on the Union and Zanzibar governments to expand and strengthen co-operation.

He said the level of co-operation so far reached between the two governments was "very satisfactory", but it should be expanded and strengthened at the implementation level, *Shihata* reported.

Ndugu Warioba was speaking during the second meeting of the sub-committee on Economic and Production Services of the Union and Zanzibar governments at the Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The two-hour meeting was called to receive implementation reports of decisions taken by the sub-committee at its first meet-

ing on March 5, 1986, at the Karimjee Hall.

"Areas of co-operation have really expanded up to the implementation level", the Prime Minister and First Vice-President said. "We now know our national capability".

"Let's continue with our tireless efforts to expand our co-operation and strengthen our unity", Ndugu Warioba said.

At the first meeting, a number of basic decisions towards expanding co-operation between the Union and Zanzibar governments were taken.

These included the need for the two governments to have specialisation and complementarity when setting up new industries and rehabilitating new ones.

It was also agreed that there

should be an increase in the flow of goods between the two parts of the United Republic.

The Economic and Productive Services Committee, which is under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister and First Vice-President, includes the ministries of Communications and Works (Union) and Communications and Transport (Zanzibar). Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism (Union) and Water, Works and Energy (Zanzibar), the Union and Zanzibar ministries of Industries and Trade, Agriculture and Livestock Development and Finance, Economic Affairs and Planning.

The Social Services and Administration sub-committee of the Union and Zanzibar Governments Co-operation Committee, chaired by the Zanzibar Chief Minister, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, met in Zanzibar on March 14, this year.

One of the major resolutions of the meeting was to rationalise activities of the mass media institutions in the Union and in Zanzibar.

/9274

CSO: 3400/618

WHITES-ONLY SCHOOL ADMITS PUPILS OF OTHER RACES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Apr 87 p 16

[Article by Ryan Cresswell]

[Text]

SWACOR HAS asked five of the world's larger drilling companies to submit tenders for another multi-million Rand borehole at the Kudu gasfield near LuÜderitz.

Director Polla Brand said yesterday that the requests were sent last week and replies are expected by the end of the month.

Mr Brand explained that work on the massive drilling project would commence on September 1 and the operation would probably take between six and nine months to complete.

"The company we choose will bring out its own crews of experts so employment in the area will not be stimulated at the moment.

"Of course, if they strike gas and we drill a third borehole then Kudu will start turning into a real gasfield and that will definitely stimulate employment tremendously," explained Mr Brand.

The director said the seismic work done so far indicated that the underground formation was very similar to that at the site of the first successful borehole but "you only know if there is oil or gas after drilling".

The new borehole will be situated in the sea 213kms south-west of LuÜderitz and about eight kilometres from the first project.

Mr Brand said the borehole would cost "many millions".

Expert observers predict that the Kudu field could eventually supply between 30 to 60% of Namibia and South Africa's energy needs.

They say the field may be four or five times the size of the Mossel Bay field and have reserves of about two billion cubic metres.

This means that the field would last for more than 30 years.

/9274

CSO: 3400/618

BULGARIA SEEKS PARTICIPATION IN ELECTRICITY, COAL PROJECTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Mar 87 p 1

[Text]

LAGOS (Reuter) — Bulgaria said yesterday it was interested in participating in electricity, coal mining and a regional development projects in Nigeria.

"We are ready for serious and concrete work ... we request your good attitude towards our organisations," Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister Grigor Stoichkov told Nigerian Mines Minister Bunu Sheriff Musa at a meeting in Lagos.

The projects include a nationwide rural electrification scheme, exploitation of coal in the east and a programme to open up the Mambila plateau in the northeast.

The cost of the projects has not been disclosed.

Officials said in 1985 the East European country gave Nigeria a 120 million dollar credit facility, more than half of which was used to import Bulgarian equipment for the long delayed rural electricity programme.

Musa said the programme, first drawn up in 1982, was being reviewed

and the Bulgarian request to participate in its execution would be considered within the Nigerian-Bulgaria Joint Commission.

On the exploitation of Nigeria's large coal deposits, the Nigerian Minister said what his country wanted was the right equipment. The government estimates Nigeria's current coal reserves at 1.5 billion tonnes.

Last month, Musa said Nigeria wanted to revive the coal industry and put export demand for Nigerian coal at five million tonnes a year against an average annual output of 100,000 tonnes.

He told the Bulgarian Minister Nigeria was already holding discussions with about 10 private firms interested in the industry and urged Bulgarian firms wishing to do so to join in the talks.

On the Mambila Plateau Project, Musa told Stoichkov the aim was to open up the area for agriculture and hydro-electric power generation but said no timeframe had been set for the scheme.

The area in the north east corner of the country bordering Cameroun has a near temperate climate where an experiment to grow tea in commercial quantities has started. It has also been considered for development as a tourist centre.

Stoichkov, who is here for a week-long official visit is expected to meet several other ministers before returning to Sofia at the weekend.

/9274

CSO: 3400/619

STATUS OF COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE NETHERLANDS

London THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN in English 9 Apr 87 pp 1, iv-v of 'Survey of The Netherlands-Nigeria Commerce' supplement

[Text]

THE Royal Netherlands and Nigeria have been enjoying good bilateral trade and commercial relations of long standing. Nigerian companies that enjoy The Netherlands' participation include United African Company (UAC), Nigerian Breweries Limited (NBL), Lever Brothers, and the West African Milk Company (Nig.) Limited (WAMCO).

The Netherlands have also been involved in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering projects in the country, estates, development and management, finance and banking, pharmaceuticals, etc.

Nigeria's major export to The Netherlands is petroleum which accounted for over 95 per cent of Nigeria's 1986 export earnings from the Netherlands. Others are agricultural products such as cocoa, timber, hides and skins. There is market awareness in The Netherlands for Nigeria's coffee, marine foods, vegetables, raw materials for pharmaceuticals and automobiles. The Netherlands' exports to Nigeria include machinery and transportation equipment, unrefined oil and oil products, fish (fish and frozen), manufactured goods and chemical products.

According to the Netherlands and Nigeria Trade Figures Table, The Netherlands' total exports to Nigeria in 1984 stood at 584,780,650 Guilders (about ₦292.3 million). This figure rose by 36 per cent in 1985 to 774,690,467 Guilders (₦363.3 million) but declined by 16.7 per cent in 1986 to 604,852,453 Guilders (₦302.4 million).

While Nigeria's exports to The Netherlands in 1984 totalled, ₦1.272 billion (2,544,031 Guilders), this figure declined slightly by 15 per cent in 1985 to ₦1.084 billion.

Trade and Commerce between the two countries witnessed a sharp decline in 1986. There was a 52.5 per cent decline in 1986 as against the 1985 figure. 1986 trade figure was 1,033,953,720 Guilders (₦516.8 million). It's worth recalling here that petroleum which has been Nigeria's main export to The Netherlands increased to 2,942,101,000 barrels and fetched ₦1.036.7 billion in 1985. However, a further increase in 1986 to 3,405,757,000 volume could only fetch 981,855,929 Guilders (₦460.9 million).

This ugly picture was brought about as a result of the 1986 glut in the international oil market, which brought the price of oil from the budgeted \$15 per barrel to \$7, an all time low.

In order to explore other areas of co-operation between the two countries, a trade mission of the Royal Netherlands is to visit Nigeria in May 1987. This was revealed by Mr. Hans J. Van Nieuwerb, commercial attache to the embassy of the Netherlands in Nigeria during an exclusive interview. The Trade Delegation will be representing 15 companies in Holland. They are expected to have a series of discussions with government officials and their counterparts in Lagos on May 12, Kaduna on May 14 and Owerri on May 18. The main area of interest to the visitors is the agricultural and agro-allied sectors.

The commercial attache to the Royal Netherlands embassy does not see any reasons why Nigeria should not be able to feed herself because the country has both the human and natural resources to do so. He was not happy with the attitude of some Nigerian businessmen who go to the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM) in order to import consumable items that have high turnover and neglect raw materials that have long term investments.

The Commercial Attache also advised some Nigerians who have suddenly turned into emergency exporters, to first carry out the feasibility studies of their projects. He pointed out that a mere 100 tons of cocoa beans or coffee is not sufficient for exportation but that potential exporters should be in the position to guarantee the quality, constancy and consistency of such products, before going to the embassy.

On some areas of his government's assistance to Nigeria he revealed that his government has always been co-operating with the Nigerian government in the area of agricultural development. He said that The Netherlands has recently made available to Nigeria and six other African countries a total sum of N230 million to help them procure agricultural and industrial goods such as fertilisers and spare parts. He further mentioned that The Netherlands is opposed to apartheid South Africa's segregational policies and that his country has been supporting African countries on many issues in the United Nations.

Mr. Hans J. Van Nieuwerb added that Nigeria and The Netherlands at present enjoy cordial diplomatic relations with many Nigerians living and studying in The Netherlands. He does not see the reason why the bilateral relationship between the two countries cannot be strengthened.

He concluded by saying that his government's commitment to the development of the developing nations through mutually agreed and beneficial trade and commerce was the reason behind the establishment of the Centre for Promotion of Imports (CPI) by The Netherlands.

Centre for the Promotion of Imports (from developing countries)

This centre is an agency of The Netherlands government responsible for promoting imports from developing coun-

tries — including Nigeria. The CPI was established in 1971 to promote the importation of industrial products and services from developing countries to Western Europe, notably The Netherlands.

Its aim is to contribute to the prosperity of developing countries by providing trade information and intermediary and training services, within the policy framework set by The Netherlands Minister for International Development Co-operation.

It is worth mentioning that all services are free of charge. All that is required is for the businessman to complete a company profile issued by CPI and provide other relevant information at the discretion of the Centre. The CPI offers the following services: market information such as CPI guide, "exporting to The Netherlands, access to the Trade Documentation Centre and dissemination of surveys on The Netherlands." Others are trade intermediary services which include publication of selected offers in the *CPI News Bulletin*, product display and market testing in the Product Display Centre.

Nigeria — Netherlands Chamber of Commerce (NNCC)

The Nigeria — Netherlands Chamber of Commerce (NNCC) was established in 1978 by a group of business-minded individuals whose main interest was to create

an official centre where individuals and business organisations from both Nigeria and The Netherlands could go to for the purpose of engaging in fruitful business transactions. International organisations such as The Netherlands' Foreign Trade Agency (NFTA) of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Trade and Commerce (FMTC), The Netherlands' Council for Trade and Promotion (NCTP) and the Royal Netherlands Embassy are in close association with NNCC.

The main objective of the chamber is to promote and protect trade and industrial relations between The Netherlands and Nigeria and also to foster economic ties and the flow of materials, goods and technology between the two countries. The membership of the chamber is open to any company incorporated under the Nigerian Companies Decree, firms registered under the business name Act and individuals resident in Nigeria; while overseas membership is open to companies and individuals from outside Nigeria.

Mr. P. B. Iweibo, the executive secretary of NNCC, revealed that apart from the linkage process provided by the chamber, NNCC is an indispensable channel of contact with various Nigerian governments, ministries and other corporate bodies. Since members of the chamber constitute a cohesive entity and a force acknowledged by government, representations to government could be made from a com-

mon forum with a view to securing benefits that would otherwise be unassailable if approached individually.

Other benefits include the provision of letters of introduction to The Netherlands Trade Promotion Council and any chamber of commerce in The Netherlands.

To Nigerians intending to visit The Netherlands, the following information may be found useful. The Royal Netherlands Embassy is situated at 24, Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue, Victoria Island, Lagos. An application form is completed with a Nigerian passport which has a validity of a minimum of three months on the day of intended departure from Nigeria, and accompanied with one passport photograph, a return ticket to Lagos.

Teco Limited

Teco Limited was established in 1980 with the aim of carrying out engineering designs, procurement of processing equipment, co-ordination and supervision of sub-contractors, start-up and commissioning of plants. To fulfil its objectives, Teco is at present engaged in the following areas: palm oil and palm kernel oil extraction and refining, poultry processing technology and the production of various dairy products from primary raw materials. Teco Limited is also involved in the distribution and servicing of mistblowers manufactured by Homeco B.V. of the Netherlands to various plantations and health institutions for the application of insecticides, fungicides, various chemicals and fertilisers. Teco Limited is a partner to a number of Dutch companies for the industrial development of Nigeria.

Indequip West Africa Limited

Indequip West Africa Limited is a wholly indigenous company established in 1977. It specialises in the provision of agricultural machinery, equipment and spare parts, agro-chemicals and fertilisers, agric seeds and tecator laboratory systems.

In order to develop and educate young Nigerians, the company has reached agreements with some Nigerian universities whereby five engineers are sent to Indequip for training during their industrial attachment programmes. Dr. M. O. Omolayole is the chairman while O. Runsewe is the Managing Director of the company.

West African Milk Company (Nigeria) Limited (WAMCO)

West African Milk Company (Nigeria) Limited was incorporated in 1973 as a private limited liability company to manufacture, process, pack and distribute various milk products in Nigeria. The popular peak milk is one of its products. The company is classified under Schedule Two of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree of 1975. Thus Nigeria acquired major shares of 60 per cent while CC Friesland of Holland has 40 per cent.

WAMCO is situated at Ogba, in Ikeja area of Lagos State with an initial installed production capacity of 1.2 million cartons of evaporated milk per year, which was later increased to 2.5 million cartons in 1982. It has 620 employees, managed and directed by L.F.M. Dahlhaus under the chairmanship of Chief O. I. Akinkugbe (MON).

NIGERIA

WORLD BANK SUPPORTS SMALL, MEDIUM INDUSTRY

AB251952 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The minister of finance, Dr Chu S.P. Okongwu, says that the World Bank has agreed to assist the country's small- and medium-scale industries with a loan of \$200 million. He made this known yesterday in an address at the official opening of the Aboekuta branch of the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Dr Okongwu said that a very important segment of the Federal Military Government's strategy for economic advancement was the regeneration of the country's small-scale industrial sector which would result in a sound industrial base for national economy, technological progress, increased employment, and productivity. He said that last year, the World Bank granted Nigeria a loan of \$452 million as (?practical) support for the structural program, adding that \$250 million was released to the country and had been fully disbursed.

/8309

CSO: 3400/666

TRANSPORT MINISTER RULES OUT ADDITIONAL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Apr 87 p 16

[Text]

THE Federal Government would not construct any more international airports, the Transport and Aviation Minister, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni has said.

He said in Jos that his ministry would give priority to the completion of federal government airport projects in the country, but would not increase the number of international ones.

The minister told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Jos after an inspection visit to Minna and Abuja airports, that the clarification became necessary because of the increasing clamour for the upgrading of some of the airports in the country to international standard.

He said it was not the change of name to international airport as sought by many people that mattered, but the provision of necessary facilities, adding that most of the airports in the coun-

try lacked some facilities which could not be provided now as a result of the serious economic squeeze.

The minister said that due to certain delays in the contract procedure the Minna Airport would be ready by June next year and not April as earlier scheduled and expressed satisfaction with the progress so far made in the execution of the project.

On the issue of attempts to increase transport fares, by some organisations in the country, the minister told NAN that discussions were going on between the Transport Owners Association.

/9274

CSO: 3400/599

LABOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES MINIMUM WAGE ORDER REVOCATION

AB241718 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] The National Minimum Wage Amendmend Order of 1986 has been anulled. The order, made last December, had extended the coverage of the 1981 national minimum wage from establishments employing 50 workers and above to those with 500 workers and above. It has been the subject of criticism by the Nigerian Labor Congress, the trade unions, and the press.

The minister of employment, labor and productivity, Brigadier Ike Nwachukw, said in Lagos today that the revocation followed government discovery that some employers in the informal sector were already manipulating the provisions of the order to the detriment of workers. The minister, who was addressing a news conference, said that the Federal Government took the decision in deference to public opinion and the need for maintenance of industrial peace and harmony, as well as the desire to safeguard the interest of the Nigerian worker against unscrupulous employers. He said that the order, which was part of the government's structural adjustment program, was designed to encourage the revival of the agricultural and small-scale industrial sectors. Brig Nwachukwu said the government had believed that such an extension was capable of contributing positively to the restoration of the economy to normalcy. The controversy generated by the publication of the order prompted the minister to meet with representatives of the Nigerian Labor Congress and the Employers Consultative Association followed by the establishment of a monitoring machinery which revealed that some employers were manipulating the order.

On the State Special Development Levies Decree No 37 of 1986, the minister explained that the government was aware of the concern being expressed by the public and would continue to assess the situation with a view to ensuring that the sufferings of the people were minimized.

/8309

CS0: 3400/666

SURVEY SHOWS PER CAPITA STEEL CONSUMPTION

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 5 Apr 87 p 1

[Article by Sam Owolabi]

[Text]

NIGERIA'S per capita consumption of crude steel at present stands at 48 kilogrammes as against the projected figure of 64 kilogrammes by 1990, a *Sunday Triumph* survey has indicated.

The present level of per capita consumption, according to the survey, called for the establishment of additional steel capacities in order to meet the remaining estimated 16 per cent kilogrammes in the country.

A compilation of the per capita consumption of steel in some selected countries of the world put the consumption range at between 260 and 672 kilogrammes from

1972 to 1985.

Three leading countries among some selected developed countries with top-flight per capita consumption of steel were named as United States of America, 672; Western Germany 648, and Japan 643 kilogrammes.

A random survey of the figures for developing countries put the consumption rate of the Republic of Korea, Argentina, Algeria, China and Egypt at 218,

168, 140, 48 and 42 kilogrammes at their peak periods respectively.

Our findings further revealed that Nigeria now has 11 natural and industrial resources. They are: integrated iron and steel works; rolling mills, metal works; automobiles industrial machinery and equipment; ship building; petroleum refineries, miscellaneous petroleum and coal products; iron ore, limestone and dolomite.

/9274

CSO: 3400/599

PROGRESS ON LAKE CHAD BASIN OIL DRILLING PROJECT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Apr 87 pp 1, 12

[Text]

NIGERIAN National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has, so far, spent 51 million on its oil drilling activities at the Lake Chad Basin of Borno State.

The corporation intends to drill four more oil wells before the end of 1988, bringing the total number of wells drilled between 1984 and 1988 to ten.

The corporation's general manager, Exploration and Production Division, Mr. Ishola Jimoh, said in Maiduguri yesterday that out of the five wells drilled so far and tested, only two showed traces of hydrocarbon (gas or crude oil), adding that this was not in commercial quantity.

Mr. Jimoh told the Petroleum Resources Minister, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, who was on a two-day tour of facilities under his ministry, that drilling activities had been completed on the sixth well at Gajiganna, Lake Chad Basin, stressing that it was currently being

tested for possible presence of hydrocarbon.

He said that drilling cost at the Chad Basin was "very high compared to the Niger Delta, partly because of logistics and dearth of oil services related companies in the environment."

The general manager further stressed that the introduction of the Second tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM) had compounded the cost situation in drilling operations, noting that some steps were being taken to reduce this.

Mr. Jimoh identified some of these measures as "reducing the scope of civil and construction works on location, ensuring that service companies keep their prices fixed for their contractual periods and agreeing to only minimal price increases at contract renewals".

/9274

CSO: 3400/599

BRIEFS

RSA INCURSION INTO ZAMBIA CONDEMNED--Nigeria has again called on peace-loving peoples and organizations the world over to put more pressure on South Africa to abandon its apartheid policy. She will also want increased moral and material assistance to the Frontline States to enable them to withstand acts of aggression by the racists. In a statement condemning the recent incursion into Zambia by South African troops, the Federal Government said the raids were enough to justify mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against the white minority regime. Nigeria pledged continued diplomatic, financial, and moral support to the liberation movements fighting to eliminate apartheid in South Africa. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Apr 87] /8309

CROSS RIVER, BENUE BORDER DISPUTE PANEL--President Ibrahim Babangida has constituted a five-man panel of inquiry into the boundary dispute between Cross River and Benue states. The panel is headed by Mr Justice D.O. Ikomi. The dispute is between the Igwo community in Ogudu local government area of Cross River state, and the Tiv community in Vandeikya local government area of Benue state. The commission, which will sit in Lagos, will investigate and ascertain the remote and immediate causes of the disturbances and apportion blame as appropriate. It will also determine adequate compensation where applicable and recommend lasting solutions to the dispute. Interested persons, institutions, and organizations have been invited to submit memoranda on any aspect of the terms of the panel. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Apr 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/667

RAIL LINK FOR EXPORTS TO RSA PORTS

MB230900 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Apr 87 pp 1, 16

[By Mashumi Twala]

[Excerpt] Swaziland's northern rail link has now become the access route to the South African ports of Durban and Richards Bay for export traffic from Zimbabwe and Malawi.

Botswana may also join in as one of the users. This has been disclosed by Swaziland Railway chief executive Mr George Coates.

The development is expected to make a significant impact on the country's economy and in particular the development of the railway industry.

According to Mr Coates, traffic from the two countries has been coming into the country from the Beitbridge in Zimbabwe, down to Kaapmiuden and swinging to Komatipoort from where it connects the northern rail link into the kingdom. It is then taken through to Golela where it connects South African railways.

Mr Coates pointed out that the arrangement is in terms of an agreement between railway authorities here and the South Africa Transport Services SATS, which previously held the rights to traffic from these African states.

Under the agreement, the traffic has been diverted from going through the republic to reach the ports from the Beitbridge link by swinging it to Komatipoort, thus cutting off about 200 kilometres of the previous route.

Since the introduction of the new traffic, Mr Coates said, the northern rail link has been receiving an average of two trains a day each of the countries.

The route is also being used for import traffic to these countries from Durban which comprises an average of three trains a week.

All this is in addition to the normal traffic from the Eastern Transvaal region which has been flowing through since February last year when the link was opened, Mr Coates said.

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CSO: 3400/635

WARIOBA URGES STRENGTHENED ISLES; UNION COOPERATION

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 20 Mar 87 p 1

[Text]

EXPLORATION of natural gas on Tanzania's tiny island of Songosongo, 200km south of Dar es Salaam, could be a milestone of the country's economic achievement.

Already, the government of Tanzania has embarked on two major projects which would utilise large deposits of natural gas of Songosongo estimated at 32.77 billion cubic metres.

The deputy minister of energy and minerals, Edgar Mwakola-Majogo, says the amount of gas reserves at the island might even rise to 42 billion cubic metres if a thorough study is made.

Mwakola-Majogo says the World Bank and Tanzania government have jointly launched a pilot project to see the possibility of using the natural gas at Songosongo for operating buses in Dar es Salaam.

If the gas proves successful, Tanzania would be able to cut its oil import bill. Presently the country spends more than 60 percent of its foreign exchange earnings to import only one commodity-oil.

Another major project, the deputy minister said, is the construction of a giant fertilizer plant at Kilwa Masoko, near Songosongo, which would use gas as its major raw material.

Already, designs for the multi-million dollar project have been completed while surveys for laying a pipeline from Songosongo to Kilwa Masoko have also been finalised.

To be known as the Kilwa Ammonia Company (KILAMCO), the factory is

earmarked to produce some 345,000 tonnes of ammonia fertilisers and 520,000 tonnes of urea fertilizers annually.

The fertilizers are expected to have a ready market at home and high demand in the international market, earning the country more than 100 million dollars annually.

Several countries and international donor agencies have pledged to contribute more than 500 million dollars to finance the construction of the factory. They include Italy, Yugoslavia, China. The World Bank, the Organisation of Petroleum Producing Countries (OPEC), the European Investment Bank, France, Australia and a British firm-ECGD.

The search for hydrocarbons, especially natural gas and oil in Tanzania, goes back to the 1970s, when the rising of oil prices compelled many African countries to seriously consider reports of the possibility of the existence of hydrocarbons in their countries.

Since then, Tanzania had spent more money prospecting for hydrocarbons. And with the discovery of gas at Kimbiji, a few kilometres outside Dar es Salaam and at Songosongo, more and more companies have been attracted to the search.

The Agrico Chemical Company of the United States is to run KILAMCO jointly with the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC). Agrico will have a 26 percent share while TPDC 74.

The existence of hydrocarbons will have a tremendous impact on the petrochemical industry in the

country. They will provide succour to projects like the lubricating oil blending plant which has been collecting dust on the shelves for a long time.

With the continued discovery of natural gas in the southern part of the country, the hydrogen cracking scheme--in which gas would be used to convert oil residues to petrol, kerosene, liquid petroleum gas (LPG) and gas oil which has also been pending--might be considered.

Tanzania could consequently be the largest producer of fertilizers in East Africa and within the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) in which Tanzania is a member. Others are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi.

According to the deputy minister, Agip had drilled wildcat exploration wells at Songosongo which has shown to have large deposits of natural gas.

A collection and treat-

ment plant for the fertilizers will be built at Songosongo while a terminal plant would be set up at Kilwa Masoko. He did not say when the project construction would start.

When reserves around Songosongo were assessed, it was decided that production of ammonia/urea fertilizers would be the most economically viable use, since this energy-hungry industry will turn the gas into major money spinner.

When it goes into production, Kilwa's ammonia plant will clearly be in the pipeline for a major economic boost, according to an expert of energy in the ministry of energy and minerals.

Agriculture, Tanzania's economic mainstay will greatly improve when the factory is completed. Currently the country has only one fertilizer plant at the north-east town of Tanga, which does not meet the country's demand due to lack of foreign exchange to import raw materials.

APS

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CSO: 3400/618

NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION BEGINS ON SONGOSONGO ISLAND

Kampala THE NEW VISION in English 20 Feb 87 p 2

[Text]

WINDHOEK — A school in Swakopmund has made history by becoming the first whites-only educational institution to admit pupils of other races.

Education officials of the Administration for Whites in Windhoek, which controls the school, confirmed that the registration of 14 coloured children and one black pupil was completed at the school on Tuesday.

Some months ago parents at the English-medium primary school voted to admit pupils of other races in terms of an offer made by the Chairman of the Administration for Whites, Mr Kosie Pretorius.

Mr Pretorius, who is also leader of the National Party in Namibia, said parents and school committees would be free to choose whether they wanted integration or not.

So far, the English primary school at Swakopmund is the only one to have voted in favour of desegregation.

Mr Pretorius's offer came in the wake of an intensifying debate over integrated schools.

The National Party has come into conflict a number of times with its coalition partners in the current transitional government in Windhoek, the majority of whom want immediate integration in the classroom.

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CSO: 3400/618

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

KAUNDA ON POOR QUALITY OF GOODS--The president today said he is not satisfied with what the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is doing to monitor the quality of locally produced goods. Officially commissioning the new Zambia aluminium casting plant in Lusaka, he said the Zambia Bureau of Standards should also work very hard so that Zambians are not forced to buy low quality locally-made products. The president congratulated Zambia Aluminum for taking up the call of having Zambian industries using local raw materials to produce semifinished and finished products. He said this helps to reduce reliance on copper, whose price on the world market has gone down tremendously. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 Apr 87] /8309

CS0: 3400/671

ZAPU AFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO WORK WITH GOVERNMENT

MB290720 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0349 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Harare April 28 SAPA--ZAPU today affirmed its commitment to work with the government in the interests of the nation in spite of the breakdown in the unity talks announced by the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Asserting that there was no question of a hard stance being adopted by ZAPU because of the collapse, the party's secretary for publicity and information, Mr John Nkomo, said: "There is no alternative to unity. We do not believe there is a lasting reason for the breaking-off of the talks," he told the semi-official ZIANA news agency. "Individuals may be unhappy and suspicious but overall the country needs unity."

He said the party's Central Committee was due to meet later this week in Bulawayo to discuss the whole issue.

Mr Nkomo was asked which party he believed should make the next move? "That is the decision of the Central Committee. After being briefed, it is up to them to decide," he replied.

Mr Mugabe, in his eve-of-independence anniversary address to the nation on April 17, said the ZANU-ZAPU talks had been deadlocked for too long on the question of unity and that his Central Committee had decided that the talks be discontinued for they were serving no useful purpose.

Two days later, the ZAPU president, Mr Joshua Nkomo, described the breakdown as a temporary setback and urged Zimbabweans to remain cool and collected.

In today's interview, the ZAPU publicity chief said the prime minister's announcement had been a "bombshell."

"It took us by surprise and we believe it also took the country by surprise, particularly because of the optimistic statements that had been made about the talks, such as commitments to unity and irrevocable commitments."

"The impasse must be regarded as a temporary setback on the issue of unity.

"Inside and outside parliament, we (ZAPU) are committed to serving our country to the best of our ability, and we shall not be deterred from doing so," he said.

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CSO: 3400/670

BRIEFS

MAIZE CROP ESTIMATES--Zimbabwe's communal farmers will produce 52,480 tons more maize than commercial farmers this season. Crop estimates released in Harare yesterday said that communal farmers are expected to produce 518,430 tons, while commercial farmers will harvest 465,950 tons of the total expected crop of 1,093,640 tons. A total of 109,260 tons will be produced by resettlement schemes. The crop forecasting committee met under the chairmanship of the Central Statistical Office last week to estimate areas planted, expected production, and deliveries. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Apr 87] /8309

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA--Zimbabwe and Algeria have signed a draft agreement on scientific, economic, and technical cooperation. The Zimbabwean delegation was led by the deputy minister of transport, Comrade Amina Hughes, and the Algerians were led by the minister of foreign affairs responsible for cooperation, Comrade (Mohamed Abekani). Speaking at the signing ceremony in Harare today, Comrade Amina Hughes said the level of trade between the two countries is still very low but expressed the hope that it will increase with the signing of today's protocol. Comrade (Abekani) said his country is to provide Zimbabwe with experts who will help in the field of mineral research. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Apr 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/670

P.W. BOTHA DEFENDS POLICE COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

MB241547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1532 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Cape Town, April 24, SAPA--The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, told the supreme court here today he was not prepared to interfere at short notice with the execution by the commissioner of police of his powers under the state of emergency.

The commissioner was the ideal person to assist Mr Botha in handling the state of emergency, which might require "quick and sometimes drastic action," the state president said.

These remarks were contained in a replying affidavit to a PFP application asking that the commissioner's proclamation banning campaigns for the release of detainees be overturned.

In the affidavit, Mr Botha denied that the commissioner's proclamation on April 10 or the definition of a subversive statement in the emergency regulations were invalid and he asked the court to reject the PFP application with costs.

The state president also denied the PFP argument in its founding affidavit that insufficient guidelines had been laid down for the commissioner to exercise his delegated powers in terms of the state of emergency.

In identifying a subversive statement, the commissioner had to judge whether an act or omission could endanger the safety of the public; threaten the maintenance of law and order or delay the ending of the state of emergency, Mr Botha said.

"Although I retain the powers I delegated to the second respondent (the commissioner), and in the final instance bear responsibility for the handling of the state of emergency, I am not prepared at short notice to interfere with the execution of those powers by the second respondent," the state president said.

He would only interfere if he was convinced, after careful consideration of the facts, that this was necessary or advisable in the light of circumstances and in keeping with the Public Safety Act.

The commissioner bore primary responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, the protection of the public and the safety of the state.

"Because of his duties and office, he (the commissioner) is the ideal person to assist me in the handling of the state of emergency with regard to matters that might necessitate rapid and sometimes drastic actions," Mr Botha said.

"The second respondent has his finger on the daily pulse of the security situation in the country and while he is in a position to devote his attention to this on a full-time basis, I carry many other responsibilities and duties as a result of my position and office."

Mr Botha said it was clear from information at his disposal that the media and "other forms of communication" had been used and were still being used to encourage a revolutionary climate within and outside South Africa. He had therefore considered it necessary to delegate powers to the commissioner to deal with the situation.

"As chairman of the State Security Council, and because of my office and duties, I am kept informed on a regular basis of the security situation in the country, and I have knowledge of the revolutionary tendencies and the deliberate attempts to promote the circumstances that led to the announcement of the state of emergency."

Mr Botha said he remained convinced that the regulations issued by him on December 11 last year, limiting reporting on subversive statements, were advisable and necessary to comply with the aims of the public safety act.

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CSO: 3400/639

P.W. BOTHA SEES CHANGES TO TRICAMERAL PARLIAMENT

MB230549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says the tricameral parliament is still in its early stages and will improve as experience is gained and the government proceeds with the creation of a national council after the election. Addressing a public meeting at Stellenbosch, he said, he did not believe there was a single member of parliament who would advocate a return to the position prior to the introduction of the tricameral parliament. Mr Botha said the NP had thought of the future and extensions to parliament would include a chamber where joint debates could be held. It would be available for important votes such as the state president's vote and other votes of general interest.

Mr Botha pointed out that Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland enjoyed a large degree of autonomy and said that although the Westminster system would never succeed in South Africa, the tricameral system was intended to give the different population groups autonomy over their own affairs.

Referring to the KwaZulu-Natal indaba, he said the government would express its view on the matter when it received KwaZulu's official reaction at the highest level of government.

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CSO: 3400/639

DEFENSE MINISTER OUTLINES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY STRATEGY

MB231729 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 21 Apr 87 p 12

[Report on interview with RSA Defense Minister Magnus Malan, titled: "War Against the Revolutionaries"]

[Text] The most important goal of the revolutionary, says General Magnus Malan, is to create division between the government and the population, which then leads to uncertainty and a lack of confidence in the government. Many people believe revolution involves only terrorist deeds like the planting of land-mines. That, however, is only one aspect of the planned revolution. The major part of a revolutionary war lies in the area of propaganda--the war of words.

In a propaganda war an attempt is made to destroy all established perceptions in a society. What was right yesterday must be made to seem wrong today. People are made to feel less and less secure in their own country, to feel that the government can no longer protect them. The revolutionary then steps forward as the alternative protector of the public. In fact, a process of exchange takes place: the revolutionary guarantees the safety of the public, and the public surrenders its independent views to the revolutionary.

That is how the revolutionary process works. A break develops between the government and the people, mistrust prevails, and the government is challenged to take action against its own people. When that stage has been reached, only the final aspect of the revolution remains, namely, to remove the government's military power.

The revolutionary uses terror to make the people feel physically insecure. So the first meeting between the revolutionary and the middle classes is not based on dialogue, but on cruel, physical insecurity in their own areas. People must fear their own sidewalks, shopping centers, and streets.

The revolutionary always tries to supplement his pressure on the middle classes with external pressures against the authorities. That is why terrorism often goes hand in hand with intensive outside pressure against the target country. In the case of the ANC and SWAPO, they gained their international status by posing as the sole representatives of the people. Foreign groups which support the cause of the revolutionaries use various forces to pressure foreign governments into breaking off their ties with the government concerned. The punitive economic measures against South Africa fit into this pattern.

When the revolutionary has exerted enough pressure over a long enough period on the people, the middle classes succumb and begin to search for a scapegoat. Eventually the government of the day and not the revolutionary is accused of being the cause of the violence. In this way, for example, the government can be blamed for necklace murders.

The major 'solution' to the revolutionary process, in the end, is seen to lie in dialogue. The population becomes demoralized and refuses to accept that the government can end the violence. The middle class within the population reaches the stage where it believes that the revolutionary started the violence and is therefore the only one who can end it. That is what happened in Angola and the then Rhodesia.

Dialogue with the revolutionary is then seen as the only solution to end the violence—but what is forgotten is that this dialogue is based on the use of violence.

If the government wants to act successfully against the revolutionary, it must understand his language and methods and be able to deal with them. That is precisely what the South African Government is doing.

Because the revolutionary war takes on so many forms—for examples, strikes led by trade unions favoring the revolution—the authorities have to take action over a wide area. The government is acting against the terrorism itself. The security forces are restoring order and stability in the black residential areas, for example.

Terrorism cannot be fought by political reform programs alone. The mistake is often made that the revolutionary is interested in reform. The only way in which acts of terror can be tackled is by using the country's security forces. The whole area in which the people live must be freed from the violence of the terrorist. As soon as the terrorist's ability to intimidate the people has been paralyzed, the people must be offered an alternative to that program of intimidation. That goes together with security action.

At that stage a program of political development becomes necessary to provide a vision for the future. The morale of the people must be built up so that the country radiates an image of success.

The actual quashing of a revolutionary onslaught, therefore, begins at grass-roots level. It is something all people should work for. It affects things like basic facilities, housing, proper sanitation, schools, and so forth. Political development must lead to a closer interaction between the authorities and the people. The key to stability is the involvement of all the people in the political process which presupposed decentralization of power and power sharing.

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CSO: 3400/639

STOFFEL BOTHA SUPPORTS MORE NEGOTIATION ON INDABA

MB230535 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0200 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Eshowe April 22 SAPA--Mr Stoffel Botha, Natal NP leader, who originally rejected the indaba proposals, tonight came out strongly in favour of continued negotiation and left the door open to a new deal for "Kwanatal."

He said at an election meeting in Eshowe that far from killing the indaba process the government wanted meaningful exchanges with its members on the current proposals.

Qualified support for, or rejection of, some of the proposals, did not mean a "cold shoulder" exercise in negotiation politics. "More specifically it constituted a platform for discussion, and it certainly drew some contours according to which interaction for a future political dispensation for Natal and Kwazulu can take place," said Mr Botha.

"However, the indaba does not represent the final word and end stage for constitutional change. It is part of the beginning of a dynamic and continuous process of deliberation through which consensus on a common future could be achieved in an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding and in a spirit of give and take."

However, regardless of its sincerity, the indaba had not provided adequate protection for minorities or for community participation on the basis of self-determination and equal power sharing. The National Party, he said, wanted equal power sharing, joint decision making and no domination of one community by another.

He said he agreed with Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Kwazulu minister of education and culture, who had said time honoured traditions and institutions could not be uprooted overnight like weeds.

Public action could not be radically out of step with private sentiment and the government fully recognised the indaba's role in trying to draw consensus from a constellation of attitudes.

"It is preposterous to categorise the electorate into pro- or anti-indaba groups based simply on whether they unconditionally support the present proposals or not," said Mr Botha. "Qualified support or rejection of certain proposals, does not imply a rejection of the indaba itself, neither should it be construed as giving negotiation politics the cold shoulder.

"The NP and the government not only have a strong pro-indaba attitude but also subscribe to utilising negotiation politics to the utmost in an effort to define and constitutionally accommodate the political principles and aspirations of the different communities.

The country was undergoing change during which many values would also change resulting in the acceptance of new and different structures of government.

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had made it clear that after the establishment of the joint executive authority, the government would discuss the proposals with parties to the indaba. The government stood by this undertaking.

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TERREBLANCHE DEMANDS WHITE HOMELAND, CRITICIZES NP

MB230547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0305 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Cape Town, April 22, SAPA--About 1,000 packed the Parow civic centre last night to hear the leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terreblanche call for a white homeland which would "carry God's white blinding light."

Speaking in support of the Conservative Party candidate for Bellville and the Cape leader of the AWB, Mr Johan Leibold, Mr Terreblanche drew Biblical analogies saying long-standing principles such as those forged by the early Afrikaner could not be tampered with.

To thunderous applause from a large section of the crowd, Mr Terreblanche said the Cape Afrikaner was a particularly proud man who had spread Afrikanerdom's boundaries far and wide and who would "do so again."

He accused the government of scrapping acts such as mixed marriages and immorality in spite of promises to the contrary.

"Now the prohibition on political interference act is also gone. In this election you'll see how the leftist parties have brown, blacks and yellows at their tables. But this too will be changed by the Indian and coloured chambers after the election and anybody will be able to vote for anybody," he said.

The government, whose new constitution would crumble into a one-man, one-vote system unless they were stopped, was leading whites into poverty by forcing them to pay the majority of tax while blacks paid very little.

Companies such as Pick 'n Pay had paid two percent tax over five year period while the man in the street suffered severely.

Mr Fanie Botha, the former minister of manpower, had legalised black trade unions, a step which was crippling the country.

Satirising SADF troops who "drop pamphlets encouraging illiterate people not to vote for SWAPO," Mr Terreblanche "gave notice" that AWB supporters were prepared to "take up the fight" if the government was not.

Khaki uniformed youths with the swastika-like AWB armbands patrolled the hall entrance while on the podium the vierkleur [four colored] flag of the former Transvaal Republic and the former Free State Republic flag were draped.

DE KLERK SPEAKS ON SECURITY, NP SPLIT

MB231023 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 21 Apr 87 p 8

[By Max du Preez]

[Text] Transvaal NP leader F.W. de Klerk is fast becoming the party's crown prince and only an unexpectedly bad NP performance in the Transvaal, or defeat in his constituency of Vereeniging, could take him out of the running for the presidency.

In fact, Mr De Klerk's stature in the party has, according to senior party sources, grown considerably since the election campaign began. He is viewed as the one Cabinet Minister who can effectively explain to his people where the NP is going.

While not exactly on the far left of his party, Mr De Klerk has also shed the image of someone not very enthusiastic about reform--to the point where he said in an interview: "When we say we want reform, we mean we want to stop white domination over others in South Africa and devise a form of government where there would be no domination."

A wide-ranging conversation with Mr De Klerk revealed a politically shrewd, articulate and very confident man. He has no doubt he will beat the concerted CP effort to unseat him, and that the PFP will lose its deposit.

Asked about the allegation by a senior CP leader that the State President had called the election to get rid of Mr De Klerk as a contender for the presidency as the NP would do badly in Transvaal, Mr De Klerk said: "That is utter nonsense. If the NP loses in Transvaal, it would hurt President Botha and the NP as much as me.

"The perception that there is a lot of infighting in the NP is really not true. There is no bad blood between P.W. Botha and F.W. de Klerk and Chris Heunis."

On the apparent class divisions among Afrikaners and manifested in political support Mr De Klerk said: "The Afrikaner finds the typical European division of people into classes an alien phenomenon. That has been our strength over the years. Class has never been a stumbling block in unifying our people."

But, he added, the right-wing parties were trying hard to instill this division among Afrikaners. The CP and HNP were succeeding in getting more support from, for instance, blue collar workers. But that was because white workers and people of a lower income naturally felt more insecure and threatened, and the CP and HNP were cashing in on this. For the same reason most PFP supporters were in the high income bracket, because they felt they could buy their security, Mr De Klerk said.

The NP's approach is to reconcile the diversity of the population on the one hand and the interdependence of the groups on the other by protecting all groups so they feel secure, and by creating joint structures where leaders of the groups form the central government.

Asked why the right-wing did not buy this explanation, Mr De Klerk said they were afraid pressure of numbers would ultimately drown any guarantees for minorities.

They normally refer to what has happened in Zimbabwe, Mr De Klerk said, but the NP's reply is that protection of minorities at Lancaster House had been "mere tokenism."

In contrast, the NP wants separate power bases for each group. The leaders from these power bases would then get together in the proposed State Council to share power with regard to national affairs such as foreign affairs, law and order, defence and the economy.

Asked whether this was not easy to proclaim when the whites were dominant, Mr De Klerk said: "That is exactly what we mean by reform. We want to stop dominating others without getting into a situation where we are going to be dominated. That is what we mean by reform and that is what our concept of power-sharing is all about."

On the Group Areas Act, Mr De Klerk said the majority of white voters were sincerely concerned about their security. They distinguish between those issues fundamental to their security and those not.

Fundamental to the white voter's security is where he lives, where his children go to school and where the political power lies.

Mr De Klerk said the NP's strong stance on security and the revolutionary threat during the election was more relevant in the party's fight with the left. He did not think it had any influence on the right with, as many of them still felt government was too soft on security.

He said the NP was not looking over its right shoulder. If that were the case, the NP would not have gone through with a long list of reforms.

Mr De Klerk said the split in the NP had "gone to the heart of the party," especially in Transvaal where two previous Transvaal leaders (Connie Mulder and Andries Treurnicht) were now fighting it.

"It is a tough challenge, but it freed our hands to move away from the dualism the NP was trapped in. Since the split the party has been in a better position to strive towards the kind of reform that had to be brought about."

De Klerk dismissed rumours that more NP MP's were going to leave the party later this year out of hand. "If I thought there was any possibility that any of these MPs were going to quit after the election, at least in Transvaal, I would have blocked their nominations."

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CSO: 3400/639

NRP CITES NATIONAL DEFENSE IN PRAISING RAID

MB261455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1437 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Durban April 26 SAPA--The New Republic Party [NRP] has hailed the commando raid into Zambia as a necessary measure to protect the country, but voiced criticism of "government politicians" who were exploiting protection of the republic "for election propaganda."

NRP defence spokesman Mr Vause Raw—whose party has an election pact with the Progressive Federal Party--told SAPA from Durban an SADF briefing attended by him on the raid "revealed exceptionally detailed intelligence information which any self-respecting country had to check on the ground."

"That only one such reconnaissance operation should have been challenged and had to fight its way out near the ANC headquarters is a remarkable tribute to the skill of the men who undertake such dangerous work to protect South Africa. We must be grateful to them."

His only criticism was of "the government politicians who have done a disservice to our security and intelligence forces by exploiting their protection of the country for election propaganda." "The SADF serves the state and not the political regime, and deserves better than to be dragged into politics," Mr Raw said. [sentence as printed]

South Africa would "obviously" be criticised by "self-righteous" countries for the raid, but those countries would "do exactly the same in these circumstances."

He added security operations such as the weekend raid into Zambia would not be necessary "if our neighbours did not assist the ANC with infiltration facilities which they obviously know all about--despite their denials."

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CSO: 3400/638

SATS STATEMENT DEFENDS STANDS ON STRIKE ISSUES

MB270550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2214 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg, April 26 SAPA--Many of the railway workers who took part in the six-week strike had been misled, the South African Transport Services [SATS] said today. In an official statement, a SATS spokesman said:

"SATS is now consolidating and reorganising in some instances its services after it had gone through a six-week strike which ended with the dismissal of thousands of workers," the spokesman said.

His full statement read:

"This unfortunate state of affairs could perhaps have been prevented if the workers involved were properly informed of the reasons for the strike.

"It is now becoming clear that many of the strikers were misled, not only about the reason for the strike, but also about their pay.

"SATS management said from the beginning that there would be no money if people did not work. The organisers of the strike, however, led people to believe that this timely warning by SATS was merely a threat and that it would not materialise.

"Many of the strikers involved indicated that they will now go to SARHWU [South African Railway and Harbor Workers Union] to collect the money that had been promised to them.

"SARHWU claimed that the strike could have been prevented if SATS management had only recognised them.

"This claim is obviously not true as SATS had irrefutable proof that SARHWU had said during March that recognition was not an issue.

"Only later in the strike did they claim that it was one of the bargaining issues.

"Apparently Mr Roussos and Mr Buti of SARHWU paid a visit only last week to Mr Mthinyane, chairman of the Natal region of BLATU [Black Trade Union], the recognised trade union of SATS, presumably to get his assistance.

"This was turned down by Mr Mthinyane.

"We have established that SARHWU has a membership of 9,000 workers and not the 12,000 to 15,000 which they have claimed earlier.

"This represents about one-tenth of the total work force.

"BLATU's membership of 61,000 represents about 60 per cent."

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DATE FILMED

July 23, 1987

country. They will provide succour to projects like the lubricating oil blending plant which has been collecting dust on the shelves for a long time.

With the continued discovery of natural gas in the southern part of the country, the hydrogen cracking scheme--in which gas would be used to convert oil residues to petrol, kerosene, liquid petroleum gas (LPG) and gas oil which has also been pending--might be considered.

Tanzania could consequently be the largest producer of fertilizers in East Africa and within the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) in which Tanzania is a member. Others are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi.

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ment plant for the fertilizers will be built at Songosongo while a terminal plant would be set up at Kilwa Masoko. He did not say when the project construction would start.

When reserves around Songosongo were assessed, it was decided that production of ammonia/urea fertilizers would be the most economically viable use, since this energy-hungry industry will turn the gas into major money spinner.

When it goes into production, Kilwa's ammonia plant will clearly be in the pipeline for a major economic boost, according to an expert of energy in the ministry of energy and minerals.

Agriculture, Tanzania's economic mainstay will greatly improve when the factory is completed. Currently the country has only one fertilizer plant at the north-east town of Tanga, which does not meet the country's demand due to lack of foreign exchange to import raw materials.

APS

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CSO: 3400/618

NATURAL GAS EXPLORATION BEGINS ON SONGOSONGO ISLAND

Kampala THE NEW VISION in English 20 Feb 87 p 2

[Text]

WINDHOEK — A school in Swakopmund has made history by becoming the first whites-only educational institution to admit pupils of other races.

Education officials of the Administration for Whites in Windhoek, which controls the school, confirmed that the registration of 14 coloured children and one black pupil was completed at the school on Tuesday.

Some months ago parents at the English-medium primary school voted to admit pupils of other races in terms of an offer made by the Chairman of the Administration for Whites, Mr Keesie Pretorius.

Mr Pretorius, who is also leader of the National Party in Namibia, said parents and school committees would be free to choose whether they wanted integration or not.

So far, the English primary school at Swakopmund is the only one to have voted in favour of desegregation.

Mr Pretorius's offer came in the wake of an intensifying debate over integrated schools.

The National Party has come into conflict a number of times with its coalition partners in the current transitional government in Windhoek, the majority of whom want immediate integration in the classroom.

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CSO: 3400/618

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

KAUNDA ON POOR QUALITY OF GOODS--The president today said he is not satisfied with what the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is doing to monitor the quality of locally produced goods. Officially commissioning the new Zambia aluminium casting plant in Lusaka, he said the Zambia Bureau of Standards should also work very hard so that Zambians are not forced to buy low quality locally-made products. The president congratulated Zambia Aluminum for taking up the call of having Zambian industries using local raw materials to produce semifinished and finished products. He said this helps to reduce reliance on copper, whose price on the world market has gone down tremendously. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 Apr 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/671

ZAPU AFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO WORK WITH GOVERNMENT

MB290720 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0349 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Harare April 28 SAPA--ZAPU today affirmed its commitment to work with the government in the interests of the nation in spite of the breakdown in the unity talks announced by the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Asserting that there was no question of a hard stance being adopted by ZAPU because of the collapse, the party's secretary for publicity and information, Mr John Nkomo, said: "There is no alternative to unity. We do not believe there is a lasting reason for the breaking-off of the talks," he told the semi-official ZIANA news agency. "Individuals may be unhappy and suspicious but overall the country needs unity."

He said the party's Central Committee was due to meet later this week in Bulawayo to discuss the whole issue.

Mr Nkomo was asked which party he believed should make the next move? "That is the decision of the Central Committee. After being briefed, it is up to them to decide," he replied.

Mr Mugabe, in his eve-of-independence anniversary address to the nation on April 17, said the ZANU-ZAPU talks had been deadlocked for too long on the question of unity and that his Central Committee had decided that the talks be discontinued for they were serving no useful purpose.

Two days later, the ZAPU president, Mr Joshua Nkomo, described the breakdown as a temporary setback and urged Zimbabweans to remain cool and collected.

In today's interview, the ZAPU publicity chief said the prime minister's announcement had been a "bombshell."

"It took us by surprise and we believe it also took the country by surprise, particularly because of the optimistic statements that had been made about the talks, such as commitments to unity and irrevocable commitments."

"The impasse must be regarded as a temporary setback on the issue of unity.

"Inside and outside parliament, we (ZAPU) are committed to serving our country to the best of our ability, and we shall not be deterred from doing so," he said.

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CSO: 3400/670

BRIEFS

MAIZE CROP ESTIMATES--Zimbabwe's communal farmers will produce 52,480 tons more maize than commercial farmers this season. Crop estimates released in Harare yesterday said that communal farmers are expected to produce 518,430 tons, while commercial farmers will harvest 465,950 tons of the total expected crop of 1,093,640 tons. A total of 109,260 tons will be produced by resettlement schemes. The crop forecasting committee met under the chairmanship of the Central Statistical Office last week to estimate areas planted, expected production, and deliveries. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Apr 87] /8309

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA--Zimbabwe and Algeria have signed a draft agreement on scientific, economic, and technical cooperation. The Zimbabwean delegation was led by the deputy minister of transport, Comrade Amina Hughes, and the Algerians were led by the minister of foreign affairs responsible for cooperation, Comrade (Mohamed Abekani). Speaking at the signing ceremony in Harare today, Comrade Amina Hughes said the level of trade between the two countries is still very low but expressed the hope that it will increase with the signing of today's protocol. Comrade (Abekani) said his country is to provide Zimbabwe with experts who will help in the field of mineral research. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Apr 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/670

P.W. BOTHA DEFENDS POLICE COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

MB241547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1532 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Cape Town, April 24, SAPA--The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, told the supreme court here today he was not prepared to interfere at short notice with the execution by the commissioner of police of his powers under the state of emergency.

The commissioner was the ideal person to assist Mr Botha in handling the state of emergency, which might require "quick and sometimes drastic action," the state president said.

These remarks were contained in a replying affidavit to a PFP application asking that the commissioner's proclamation banning campaigns for the release of detainees be overturned.

In the affidavit, Mr Botha denied that the commissioner's proclamation on April 10 or the definition of a subversive statement in the emergency regulations were invalid and he asked the court to reject the PFP application with costs.

The state president also denied the PFP argument in its founding affidavit that insufficient guidelines had been laid down for the commissioner to exercise his delegated powers in terms of the state of emergency.

In identifying a subversive statement, the commissioner had to judge whether an act or omission could endanger the safety of the public; threaten the maintenance of law and order or delay the ending of the state of emergency, Mr Botha said.

"Although I retain the powers I delegated to the second respondent (the commissioner), and in the final instance bear responsibility for the handling of the state of emergency, I am not prepared at short notice to interfere with the execution of those powers by the second respondent," the state president said.

He would only interfere if he was convinced, after careful consideration of the facts, that this was necessary or advisable in the light of circumstances and in keeping with the Public Safety Act.

The commissioner bore primary responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, the protection of the public and the safety of the state.

"Because of his duties and office, he (the commissioner) is the ideal person to assist me in the handling of the state of emergency with regard to matters that might necessitate rapid and sometimes drastic actions," Mr Botha said.

"The second respondent has his finger on the daily pulse of the security situation in the country and while he is in a position to devote his attention to this on a full-time basis, I carry many other responsibilities and duties as a result of my position and office."

Mr Botha said it was clear from information at his disposal that the media and "other forms of communication" had been used and were still being used to encourage a revolutionary climate within and outside South Africa. He had therefore considered it necessary to delegate powers to the commissioner to deal with the situation.

"As chairman of the State Security Council, and because of my office and duties, I am kept informed on a regular basis of the security situation in the country, and I have knowledge of the revolutionary tendencies and the deliberate attempts to promote the circumstances that led to the announcement of the state of emergency."

Mr Botha said he remained convinced that the regulations issued by him on December 11 last year, limiting reporting on subversive statements, were advisable and necessary to comply with the aims of the public safety act.

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CSO: 3400/639

P.W. BOTHA SEES CHANGES TO TRICAMERAL PARLIAMENT

MB230549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says the tricameral parliament is still in its early stages and will improve as experience is gained and the government proceeds with the creation of a national council after the election. Addressing a public meeting at Stellenbosch, he said, he did not believe there was a single member of parliament who would advocate a return to the position prior to the introduction of the tricameral parliament. Mr Botha said the NP had thought of the future and extensions to parliament would include a chamber where joint debates could be held. It would be available for important votes such as the state president's vote and other votes of general interest.

Mr Botha pointed out that Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland enjoyed a large degree of autonomy and said that although the Westminster system would never succeed in South Africa, the tricameral system was intended to give the different population groups autonomy over their own affairs.

Referring to the KwaZulu-Natal indaba, he said the government would express its view on the matter when it received KwaZulu's official reaction at the highest level of government.

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CSO: 3400/639

DEFENSE MINISTER OUTLINES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY STRATEGY

MB231729 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 21 Apr 87 p 12

[Report on interview with RSA Defense Minister Magnus Malan, titled: "War Against the Revolutionaries"]

[Text] The most important goal of the revolutionary, says General Magnus Malan, is to create division between the government and the population, which then leads to uncertainty and a lack of confidence in the government. Many people believe revolution involves only terrorist deeds like the planting of land-mines. That, however, is only one aspect of the planned revolution. The major part of a revolutionary war lies in the area of propaganda—the war of words.

In a propaganda war an attempt is made to destroy all established perceptions in a society. What was right yesterday must be made to seem wrong today. People are made to feel less and less secure in their own country, to feel that the government can no longer protect them. The revolutionary then steps forward as the alternative protector of the public. In fact, a process of exchange takes place: the revolutionary guarantees the safety of the public, and the public surrenders its independent views to the revolutionary.

That is how the revolutionary process works. A break develops between the government and the people, mistrust prevails, and the government is challenged to take action against its own people. When that stage has been reached, only the final aspect of the revolution remains, namely, to remove the government's military power.

The revolutionary uses terror to make the people feel physically insecure. So the first meeting between the revolutionary and the middle classes is not based on dialogue, but on cruel, physical insecurity in their own areas. People must fear their own sidewalks, shopping centers, and streets.

The revolutionary always tries to supplement his pressure on the middle classes with external pressures against the authorities. That is why terrorism often goes hand in hand with intensive outside pressure against the target country. In the case of the ANC and SWAPO, they gained their international status by posing as the sole representatives of the people. Foreign groups which support the cause of the revolutionaries use various forces to pressure foreign governments into breaking off their ties with the government concerned. The punitive economic measures against South Africa fit into this pattern.

When the revolutionary has exerted enough pressure over a long enough period on the people, the middle classes succumb and begin to search for a scapegoat. Eventually the government of the day and not the revolutionary is accused of being the cause of the violence. In this way, for example, the government can be blamed for necklace murders.

The major 'solution' to the revolutionary process, in the end, is seen to lie in dialogue. The population becomes demoralized and refuses to accept that the government can end the violence. The middle class within the population reaches the stage where it believes that the revolutionary started the violence and is therefore the only one who can end it. That is what happened in Angola and the then Rhodesia.

Dialogue with the revolutionary is then seen as the only solution to end the violence—but what is forgotten is that this dialogue is based on the use of violence.

If the government wants to act successfully against the revolutionary, it must understand his language and methods and be able to deal with them. That is precisely what the South African Government is doing.

Because the revolutionary war takes on so many forms—for examples, strikes led by trade unions favoring the revolution—the authorities have to take action over a wide area. The government is acting against the terrorism itself. The security forces are restoring order and stability in the black residential areas, for example.

Terrorism cannot be fought by political reform programs alone. The mistake is often made that the revolutionary is interested in reform. The only way in which acts of terror can be tackled is by using the country's security forces. The whole area in which the people live must be freed from the violence of the terrorist. As soon as the terrorist's ability to intimidate the people has been paralyzed, the people must be offered an alternative to that program of intimidation. That goes together with security action.

At that stage a program of political development becomes necessary to provide a vision for the future. The morale of the people must be built up so that the country radiates an image of success.

The actual quashing of a revolutionary onslaught, therefore, begins at grass-roots level. It is something all people should work for. It affects things like basic facilities, housing, proper sanitation, schools, and so forth. Political development must lead to a closer interaction between the authorities and the people. The key to stability is the involvement of all the people in the political process which presupposed decentralization of power and power sharing.

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STOFFEL BOTHA SUPPORTS MORE NEGOTIATION ON INDABA

MB230535 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0200 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Eshowe April 22 SAPA--Mr Stoffel Botha, Natal NP leader, who originally rejected the indaba proposals, tonight came out strongly in favour of continued negotiation and left the door open to a new deal for "Kwanatal."

He said at an election meeting in Eshowe that far from killing the indaba process the government wanted meaningful exchanges with its members on the current proposals.

Qualified support for, or rejection of, some of the proposals, did not mean a "cold shoulder" exercise in negotiation politics. "More specifically it constituted a platform for discussion, and it certainly drew some contours according to which interaction for a future political dispensation for Natal and Kwazulu can take place," said Mr Botha.

"However, the indaba does not represent the final word and end stage for constitutional change. It is part of the beginning of a dynamic and continuous process of deliberation through which consensus on a common future could be achieved in an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding and in a spirit of give and take."

However, regardless of its sincerity, the indaba had not provided adequate protection for minorities or for community participation on the basis of self-determination and equal power sharing. The National Party, he said, wanted equal power sharing, joint decision making and no domination of one community by another.

He said he agreed with Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Kwazulu minister of education and culture, who had said time honoured traditions and institutions could not be uprooted overnight like weeds.

Public action could not be radically out of step with private sentiment and the government fully recognised the indaba's role in trying to draw consensus from a constellation of attitudes.

"It is preposterous to categorise the electorate into pro- or anti-indaba groups based simply on whether they unconditionally support the present proposals or not," said Mr Botha. "Qualified support or rejection of certain proposals, does not imply a rejection of the indaba itself, neither should it be construed as giving negotiation politics the cold shoulder.

"The NP and the government not only have a strong pro-indaba attitude but also subscribe to utilising negotiation politics to the utmost in an effort to define and constitutionally accommodate the political principles and aspirations of the different communities.

The country was undergoing change during which many values would also change resulting in the acceptance of new and different structures of government.

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had made it clear that after the establishment of the joint executive authority, the government would discuss the proposals with parties to the indaba. The government stood by this undertaking.

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TERREBLANCHE DEMANDS WHITE HOMELAND, CRITICIZES NP

MB230547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0305 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Cape Town, April 22, SAPA--About 1,000 packed the Parow civic centre last night to hear the leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terreblanche call for a white homeland which would "carry God's white blinding light."

Speaking in support of the Conservation Party candidate for Bellville and the Cape leader of the AWB, Mr Johan Leibold, Mr Terreblanche drew Biblical analogies saying long-standing principles such as those forged by the early Afrikaner could not be tampered with.

To thunderous applause from a large section of the crowd, Mr Terreblanche said the Cape Afrikaner was a particularly proud man who had spread Afrikanerdom's boundaries far and wide and who would "do so again."

He accused the government of scrapping acts such as mixed marriages and immorality in spite of promises to the contrary.

"Now the prohibition on political interference act is also gone. In this election you'll see how the leftist parties have brown, blacks and yellows at their tables. But this too will be changed by the Indian and coloured chambers after the election and anybody will be able to vote for anybody," he said.

The government, whose new constitution would crumble into a one-man, one-vote system unless they were stopped, was leading whites into poverty by forcing them to pay the majority of tax while blacks paid very little.

Companies such as Pick 'n Pay had paid two percent tax over five year period while the man in the street suffered severely.

Mr Fanie Botha, the former minister of manpower, had legalised black trade unions, a step which was crippling the country.

Satirising SADF troops who "drop pamphlets encouraging illiterate people not to vote for SWAPO," Mr Terreblanche "gave notice" that AWB supporters were prepared to "take up the fight" if the government was not.

Khaki uniformed youths with the swastika-like AWB armbands patrolled the hall entrance while on the podium the vierkleur [four colored] flag of the former Transvaal Republic and the former Free State Republic flag were draped.

DE KLERK SPEAKS ON SECURITY, NP SPLIT

MB231023 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 21 Apr 87 p 8

[By Max du Preez]

[Text] Transvaal NP leader F.W. de Klerk is fast becoming the party's crown prince and only an unexpectedly bad NP performance in the Transvaal, or defeat in his constituency of Vereeniging, could take him out of the running for the presidency.

In fact, Mr De Klerk's stature in the party has, according to senior party sources, grown considerably since the election campaign began. He is viewed as the one Cabinet Minister who can effectively explain to his people where the NP is going.

While not exactly on the far left of his party, Mr De Klerk has also shed the image of someone not very enthusiastic about reform--to the point where he said in an interview: "When we say we want reform, we mean we want to stop white domination over others in South Africa and devise a form of government where there would be no domination."

A wide-ranging conversation with Mr De Klerk revealed a politically shrewd, articulate and very confident man. He has no doubt he will beat the concerted CP effort to unseat him, and that the PFP will lose its deposit.

Asked about the allegation by a senior CP leader that the State President had called the election to get rid of Mr De Klerk as a contender for the presidency as the NP would do badly in Transvaal, Mr De Klerk said: "That is utter nonsense. If the NP loses in Transvaal, it would hurt President Botha and the NP as much as me.

"The perception that there is a lot of infighting in the NP is really not true. There is no bad blood between P.W. Botha and F.W. de Klerk and Chris Heunis."

On the apparent class divisions among Afrikaners and manifested in political support Mr De Klerk said: "The Afrikaner finds the typical European division of people into classes an alien phenomenon. That has been our strength over the years. Class has never been a stumbling block in unifying our people."

But, he added, the right-wing parties were trying hard to instill this division among Afrikaners. The CP and HNP were succeeding in getting more support from, for instance, blue collar workers. But that was because white workers and people of a lower income naturally felt more insecure and threatened, and the CP and HNP were cashing in on this. For the same reason most PFP supporters were in the high income bracket, because they felt they could buy their security, Mr De Klerk said.

The NP's approach is to reconcile the diversity of the population on the one hand and the interdependence of the groups on the other by protecting all groups so they feel secure, and by creating joint structures where leaders of the groups form the central government.

Asked why the right-wing did not buy this explanation, Mr De Klerk said they were afraid pressure of numbers would ultimately drown any guarantees for minorities.

They normally refer to what has happened in Zimbabwe, Mr De Klerk said, but the NP's reply is that protection of minorities at Lancaster House had been "mere tokenism."

In contrast, the NP wants separate power bases for each group. The leaders from these power bases would then get together in the proposed State Council to share power with regard to national affairs such as foreign affairs, law and order, defence and the economy.

Asked whether this was not easy to proclaim when the whites were dominant, Mr De Klerk said: "That is exactly what we mean by reform. We want to stop dominating others without getting into a situation where we are going to be dominated. That is what we mean by reform and that is what our concept of power-sharing is all about."

On the Group Areas Act, Mr De Klerk said the majority of white voters were sincerely concerned about their security. They distinguish between those issues fundamental to their security and those not.

Fundamental to the white voter's security is where he lives, where his children go to school and where the political power lies.

Mr De Klerk said the NP's strong stance on security and the revolutionary threat during the election was more relevant in the party's fight with the left. He did not think it had any influence on the right with, as many of them still felt government was too soft on security.

He said the NP was not looking over its right shoulder. If that were the case, the NP would not have gone through with a long list of reforms.

Mr De Klerk said the split in the NP had "gone to the heart of the party," especially in Transvaal where two previous Transvaal leaders (Connie Mulder and Andries Treurnicht) were now fighting it.

"It is a tough challenge, but it freed our hands to move away from the dualism the NP was trapped in. Since the split the party has been in a better position to strive towards the kind of reform that had to be brought about."

De Klerk dismissed rumours that more NP MP's were going to leave the party later this year out of hand. "If I thought there was any possibility that any of these MPs were going to quit after the election, at least in Transvaal, I would have blocked their nominations."

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NRP CITES NATIONAL DEFENSE IN PRAISING RAID

MB261455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1437 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Durban April 26 SAPA--The New Republic Party [NRP] has hailed the commando raid into Zambia as a necessary measure to protect the country, but voiced criticism of "government politicians" who were exploiting protection of the republic "for election propaganda."

NRP defence spokesman Mr Vause Raw--whose party has an election pact with the Progressive Federal Party--told SAPA from Durban an SADF briefing attended by him on the raid "revealed exceptionally detailed intelligence information which any self-respecting country had to check on the ground."

"That only one such reconnaissance operation should have been challenged and had to fight its way out near the ANC headquarters is a remarkable tribute to the skill of the men who undertake such dangerous work to protect South Africa. We must be grateful to them."

His only criticism was of "the government politicians who have done a disservice to our security and intelligence forces by exploiting their protection of the country for election propaganda." "The SADF serves the state and not the political regime, and deserves better than to be dragged into politics," Mr Raw said. [sentence as printed]

South Africa would "obviously" be criticised by "self-righteous" countries for the raid, but those countries would "do exactly the same in these circumstances."

He added security operations such as the weekend raid into Zambia would not be necessary "if our neighbours did not assist the ANC with infiltration facilities which they obviously know all about--despite their denials."

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SATS STATEMENT DEFENDS STANDS ON STRIKE ISSUES

MB270550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2214 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg, April 26 SAPA--Many of the railway workers who took part in the six-week strike had been misled, the South African Transport Services [SATS] said today. In an official statement, a SATS spokesman said:

"SATS is now consolidating and reorganising in some instances its services after it had gone through a six-week strike which ended with the dismissal of thousands of workers," the spokesman said.

His full statement read:

"This unfortunate state of affairs could perhaps have been prevented if the workers involved were properly informed of the reasons for the strike.

"It is now becoming clear that many of the strikers were misled, not only about the reason for the strike, but also about their pay.

"SATS management said from the beginning that there would be no money if people did not work. The organisers of the strike, however, led people to believe that this timely warning by SATS was merely a threat and that it would not materialise.

"Many of the strikers involved indicated that they will now go to SARHWU [South African Railway and Harbor Workers Union] to collect the money that had been promised to them.

"SARHWU claimed that the strike could have been prevented if SATS management had only recognised them.

"This claim is obviously not true as SATS had irrefutable proof that SARHWU had said during March that recognition was not an issue.

"Only later in the strike did they claim that it was one of the bargaining issues.

"Apparently Mr Roussos and Mr Buti of SARHWU paid a visit only last week to Mr Mthinyane, chairman of the Natal region of BLATU [Black Trade Union], the recognised trade union of SATS, presumably to get his assistance.

"This was turned down by Mr Mthinyane.

"We have established that SARHWU has a membership of 9,000 workers and not the 12,000 to 15,000 which they have claimed earlier.

"This represents about one-tenth of the total work force.

"BLATU's membership of 61,000 represents about 60 per cent."

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July 23, 1987